

## TOM REED NOMINATED.

He Will Again Make the Race For Congress.

## HE DISCUSSES THE ISSUE.

Wm. Thomas Reed, the Favorite Son of Maine, is Renominated by Acclamation—His Speech of Acceptance.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—Thomas B. Reed was renominated by acclamation for congress by the Republican convention of the first district. It is the tenth successive term for which Mr. Reed has been nominated. In putting Mr. Reed in nomination Wilfred G. Chapman expressed regret that he was not the presidential candidate of his party.

"But," he said, "we are broad enough to put aside feelings of disappointment, and we are now looking forward to the time when Mr. Reed will become the Republican standard bearer, and as president of the United States will still further honor his district."

After the nomination Mr. Reed was escorted to the platform amid loud cheering. He seemed to be considerably affected by the ovation. Mr. Reed thanked the convention for the unanimous nomination, saying that by so doing he had been relieved of the duty of attending to his district and given the opportunity of paying attention to the welfare of the rest of the world.

Continuing, Mr. Reed said: "We in Maine have got to make up our minds on the great issue of this campaign and a great deal depends on what we do in September. When we see two men standing on a corner and both men seem to be somewhat uneasy and unable fully to comprehend what they are talking about you may rest assured that they are talking about the currency. I shall not attempt to fully explain the currency question to you, but I shall say something about it."

"We often hear that silver was demonetized in 1873, stealthily and by the influence of foreign emissaries. As a matter of fact the congressional record of that date had 195 columns of speeches on the silver question and the foreign emissaries had nothing to do with it. No fraud or wickedness was practiced in 1873."

"The only question is what monetary system is the best. You hear a great deal about bimetallicism. The platform of the Chicago convention was not a bimetallic platform, and don't let them try and make you believe that bimetallicism is what they are after. If this is a disease it is a world's disease, and has got to have a world's remedy. Nothing else will attend to it."

"We must establish our credit in the world and if we adopt a silver basis we will run it the world over. We want no silver basis to help us out of these hard times because the silver basis is dishonorable. Distrust brought on these hard times in 1893 and hard times will last until we turn down these silverites, and when we settle this thing for good and all in November we will hear no more of hard times."

Following Mr. Reed's speech the committee on resolutions reported, and the convention adopted a strong indorsement of the action of the St. Louis convention, pledged loyal support to McKinley and Hobart and to the candidate for governor, Llewellyn Powers, and closed by pledging the first district to make Mr. Reed's election as nearly unanimous as possible.

## The Condition Fine.

OTTAWA BEACH, Mich., Aug. 7.—The first series of races held under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing association at their nineteenth annual regatta took place on Black Lake. The weather and course were perfect for the occasion, a light southwest breeze being sufficient to temper the sun's rays but not enough to prove troublesome to the contestants. The crews of the competing clubs were all in fine condition and the various events were highly interesting and furnished considerable excitement to the crowds assembled to view the races. The races resulted: Junior singles, first, Catlin Boat club, time 10:59½; junior fours, first, Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe club, J. W. F. Holcomb bow, time 9:49; junior doubles, first, Grand Rapids Boat and Canoe club, W. A. Bowen bow, time 10:58.

## Accuses Her Stepson.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—New evidence has been discovered in the Isaac Smith case. He faced death ten times for the murder of Skidmore in Pike county and was once snatched from the gallows a half hour before execution by Governor Campbell. An affidavit was recently made by a Mrs. Wallace to the effect that Smith was not the murderer of Skidmore but that her stepson, Nathan Wallace, who is now serving a sentence from Scioto county, was the guilty one. She says in her affidavit that her husband exacted a promise from her stepson to tell the secret until after his death.

## Arrest of Sheriff.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 7.—Charles A. Sherritt, the Pike county school teacher who escaped from a deputy sheriff in January, was arrested by Constable E. D. Jones of Pikeport and brought here for trial. The original charge was bastardy, preferred by Miss Lizzie Daniels, an estimable lady of Idaho, Pike county. Shortly after his disappearance she and the child died. The mother and child being dead, there was no means of punishing Sherritt and he was discharged.

## Female Burglars.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 7.—Two girl burglars, Lizzie and Catharine Holt, were lodged in the county jail last night from Lower Nile township. The girls are about 18 or 20 years old and are sis-

ters. Catharine has a six-months-old son with her. They broke into the farm house of Andrew J. Odle and stole some money, jewelry and clothing.

## Diving For False Teeth.

LOGAN, O., Aug. 7.—While George Bishop, Logan's plumber, was bathing in the river he lost his false teeth. He offered \$5 for their recovery. The river has been filled with boys trying to earn the money.

## ORATOR WATSON.

Popular Candidate For Vice President Opens His Campaign.

ATLANTA, Aug. 7.—Thomas E. Watson opened his vice presidential campaign with an address of two hours in length delivered before an audience of 5,000 people in the rough shed used for the Moody revival meetings.

Mr. Watson appealed at the outset for a non-partisan hearing, declaring that he spoke with bitterness to none and in behalf of the men who held the plow, who pulled the hoe, who wielded the hammer. If God gave him strength, he declared, he would plead the cause of these people through the pens of the reporters present before 65,000,000 of people in the morning.

He entered into an enumeration of the reform demands of the People's party, including the government for high crimes and misdemeanors in the granting of the governmental power of making money to a special class; in closing the mints to the free and unlimited coinage of silver; in leaving the great public highways of the country in the control of grasping corporations, and in the corruption of the ballot.

He explained at length his course in leaving the Democratic party after having been elected to congress as a Democrat and by the machinery of the Democratic party. He said that his opponent had run as a straight platform Democrat while he had made his race on the Alliance platform and was pledged to stand by that platform through the heavens fall.

Furthermore the National Alliance convention had instructed those congressmen elected on the Alliance platform not to go into the caucus of either of the two great political parties. Not only had he felt bound to stand by principles rather than party, but he had seen then, as he saw now, that the only chance for Jeffersonian Democracy was to unite the farmers of the South with the farmers of the West. To do that required a new party.

When congress met in 1892, 11 western congressmen stepped out of the Republican party.

"Of the 80 southern congressmen elected on the Alliance platform, how many stepped out of the Democratic party?" exclaimed Mr. Watson.

"Only one, and thank God I was that one."

He explained further that he had allowed himself to be run for speaker simply to emphasize the south's desire to meet the west half way in the common battle against the east.

## AFTER INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Colorado's State Auditor Threatens to Cancel Some Licenses.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—It is announced that State Auditor Parks, who is ex-officio insurance commissioner, is about to spring a surprise upon some of the leading insurance companies. It is said several companies have recently been sending circulars to their policy holders containing the assertion that if the Democratic party is successful in the coming election their policies will be worth but half the amount on which the premiums have been paid.

It is said Mr. Parks has been quietly securing a collection of these circulars, which he claims are evidence of insolvency on the part of the companies, and he now proposes to cancel the licenses of all such companies which are now doing business in this state.

## Suits Under Winn Law.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—The state of Ohio, through Detective Thomas E. Foster, brought suit in the court of common pleas against Mary E. Moon to recover \$17,500 under the Winn law. John Cawley, the owner of the property in which she did business, is made co-defendant. There are 50 separate causes of action, the penalty being \$250 in each case, the whole amounting to \$125,000.

## Work of a Swindler.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—A smooth individual who represented himself as the agent of the Arbuckle Coffee company of New York swindled the firm of John Amicon, Brother & Company out of several hundred dollars. He gave the name of W. R. Wilkinson. He sold fruit and collected for the same at Galion and other places.

## Foraker's European Trip.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Senator-Elect J. B. Foraker will leave for a short trip to Europe after participating in the opening of the campaign in Columbus. He will leave Aug. 19 and return Sept. 12, bringing back his daughter. He will then take up campaign work.

## Silverware Stolen.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Aug. 7.—The residence of Mrs. Matilda Cameron in Madison township, six miles west of this city, was entered by thieves and a lot of silverware carried away. A young son of Mrs. Cameron was aroused and fired on the thieves, who escaped.

## Professor Winchell Found.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Professor Winchell of Parkville, Mo., whose whereabouts was a mystery to his friends, is at the city hospital. He went there July 30 a sufferer from intestinal troubles. He claims he wrote his wife.

## Several Burglaries.

MARIETTA, O., Aug. 7.—During Robinson's circus performance four burglaries were committed, presumably by local talent.

## THE MICHIGAN TICKET.

Republicans Hold an Exciting State Convention.

## PINGREE IS THE NOMINEE.

Detroit's Famous Mayor Nominated For Governor by the Republicans of Michigan—No Mention of Silver Question.

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 7.—The Republicans of Michigan closed one of the most exciting state conventions ever held by their party at 8:30 p. m. The fight over the candidate for governor, which ended in the nomination of Hazen S. Pingree, Detroit's famous mayor, had been on since last winter.

The Pingree men had predicted 330 votes on the first ballot for their favorite, and lacked only 11 of fulfilling their prediction. The Bliss managers had estimated their strength at 340 and showed only 328.

The chairman ruled that the unit rule had no place in a Republican convention. Various delegations that had been instructed to vote as a unit began to break up, and Pingree got most of the odd votes. On the second ballot he received 378 and Bliss 297.

On the fourth ballot Pingree showed 443, while Bliss had fallen back to 287. All the other candidates except Bliss joined in declaring Pingree the unanimous choice of the convention.

In his speech of acceptance Mayor Pingree did not mention the silver question, ignoring requests for a statement on that issue.

Colonel Bliss and the other defeated candidates pledged support to the victor. Congressman Aitken went further. He announced his belief in the double standard, and declared that the most loyal Republicans are those who vote the ticket while not indorsing the entire platform.

The remainder of the ticket was made as follows: Lieutenant governor, Thos. R. Dunstan of Houghton, Upper Peninsula; secretary of state, Washington Gardner (present incumbent); state treasurer, George A. Steele of St. Johns; auditor general, Roscoe D. Dix of Benton Harbor; attorney general, Fred A. Maynard of Grand Rapids; commissioner of state land office, William A. French of Alpena (present incumbent); superintendent of public instruction, Jason F. Hammond of Hillsdale; member of state board of education, John Sammons of Owosso.

During the closing hour of the convention the Fox battery marked the minutes by firing a cannon stationed on an island in the river.

## IRISH LAND BILL.

Exciting Debates on It in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The members of the house of lords showed great interest in the committee stage of the Irish land bill. There was a larger muster of peers present than was the case with any measure since the home rule bill. The debate soon developed into a defeat of the government on Viscount Templeton's amendment asking that the several clauses of each holding should be ascertained and that the fair rent should be based on the assumption that all the improvements were made or acquired by the landlords.

The Marquis of Landsdowne, secretary of state for war, said that the government could not accept the amendment as it would overburden the land commissioners with minute details and involve great expense.

The Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Mayo, the Earl of Winchelsea, the Duke of Abercorn and others supported the amendment which was finally adopted by a vote of 127 to 67 amid cheers.

Lord Roseberry, Earl Spencer, Baron Herschell and the opposition peers supported the government. A long discussion followed on Baron Cloncurry's amendment to clause 4, to exclude from the operation of the bill holdings to the value of £50 yearly instead of £100.

Baron Cloncurry's amendment was carried by a vote of 107 to 80 in spite of the government's opposition.

## DOES IT MEAN FUSION?

General Warner Secures Blanks For Only Part of Democratic Ticket.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 7.—General A. J. Warner, who was chairman of the Democratic state convention, called at the office of Secretary of State Taylor, and securing a blank form, prepared a certificate of the nomination of the two candidates to the convention for electors-at-large, J. S. Fecheimer of Cincinnati and T. E. Powell of this city. When asked if he did not want a certificate for all the nominees General Warner replied that he did not wish to certify any but the electors at this time, and in that form the certificate was mailed to Mr. Rule, secretary of the convention, who will sign it and send it to the secretary of state.

It is the general opinion that the certification of the nomination of the state ticket is purposely omitted at this time with a view to effecting a fusion with the Populists at their state convention, which will be held at Springfield on Aug. 26.

As is well known, there is already one vacancy on the Democratic ticket by the death of Patrick McKeown, candidate for state dairy and food commissioner. It is also understood that E. J. Blandin of Cleveland, candidate for supreme judge, is averse to making the race and was for a long time on the point of declining to remain on the ticket. It will probably be an easy thing to induce him to withdraw if it will permit a fusion to be made with the Populists on the state ticket. There are but four state officers to be elected this year.

## Old Firm Assigns.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—C. H. Fargo & Company, one of the oldest wholesale boot and shoe firms in the city, assigned. The failure was the result of a confession of judgment in the court on notes aggregating \$170,000 in favor of the United States Rubber company and L. Candee & Company. Close upon this came a confession in the circuit court for \$25,250 in favor of the Metropolitan National bank. Assets and liabilities were not scheduled.

## A Close Game.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The Boston and Washington teams played one of the closest games of the season, and it was after two men were out in the ninth that Bergen's single brought Duffy in from second with the only run scored in the game. It was a pitcher's battle all through, and Washington's new acquisition, McJames of Lynchburg, Va., was on equal terms with the veteran Nichols all through the game.

## Newspapers Consolidate.

CONNEAUT, O., Aug. 7.—Papers have been drawn and signed by all parties interested, consolidating the Conneaut Daily Evening Post and the Conneaut Evening Herald. The policy of The Post-Herald will be Republicanism.

## Death of Judge Shellabarger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Judge Samuel W. Shellabarger, one of the most prominent members of the bar in this city, died at 9 p. m.

## Bimetallic League.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Bimetallic League at the assembly room of the court house on Friday evening, Aug. 7th, at 8 o'clock, to complete the organization and elect officers. Quite a number of persons have been enrolled as members. All who favor the cause of silver, without regard to party affiliation, are invited to be present and become members. Short addresses will be made and questions proposed and answered. By order of COMMITTEE.

45 refrigerators to close out from \$5.50, at Hoover Bros.

## Harvest Home Festival.

The German Reformed church will celebrate their annual harvest home festival next Sunday. Rev. J. A. Roentgen, D. D., of Cleveland, O., the only cousin of the inventor of the X rays, will preach the festive sermon at 10 a. m., and 7 p. m. will address the congregation on the subject of "Diakness and Hospital Work." Members and friends of the congregation are hereby asked to attend these services. A thank offering will also be raised. The church is decorated with flowers and all kinds of grain and fruits. All are welcome. O. BAUM.

35 gasoline stoves less than cost. From \$3.25 up at Hoover Bros.

## Will Meet To-night.

There will be a meeting of the Humane Society in Board of Education rooms to-night. All members and persons interested in humane work are requested to attend. ELLA GERMANN, Sec'y.

## FALL HATS.

The Wilcox Hats are now ready. 1-6t HUME, The Hatter.

Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## SUN STRUCK.

William Bobson was Overcome by the Heat and Falls from His Wagon.

William Bobson, a colored laborer who has been working on the grading of the new C. H. & D. switching tracks, north of the C. H. & D. shops, received a sun stroke yesterday afternoon, which may prove to be very serious. The first indication his fellow laborers had that he was ill was when they saw him fall head foremost from the wagon, striking his head on the ground.

Grosjean's ambulance was summoned, which conveyed him to the home of his brother, Homer Bobson, at 973 west North street. The injured man is married and his family lives at Paulding. He has been in Lima for the past three weeks, working in the C. H. & D. yards.

Dr. Bice was called and is caring for him. It was quite a long time before he regained consciousness.

Water coolers and filters at Hoover Bros.

The Chicago Medical Institute Rooms 1 and 2 Cincinnati block, will treat all cases of catarrh for \$5.00 per month, to all who apply before Aug. 15th. 33rd&1st

Water coolers and filters at Hoover Bros.

The Ladies' Aid Society, of Epworth church will serve ice cream and cake in the Ed Wise room Saturday evening. Price 10 cents.

# No One

whose life is worth anything can afford to do without life assurance. No one who needs life assurance can afford to take it before seeing the new policy of

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

# R. W. WALLACE & CO.

General Agents,

Room 6, Holmes Block, LIMA, OHIO.

# Do You Know That Shoes Are Cheaper Than Ever Before?

# ARE YOU BUYING YOUR SHOES AT THE OLD OR THE NEW PRICE?

WE have been picking up snags during the last sixty days from parties who needed some cash very badly. We bought them way down low. We are selling good goods at lower prices than many dealers had to pay for the poorest kind of shoddy a year ago. TRY THE NEW SHOE MAN AT WEBB'S OLD STAND.

# I. E. AVERY.

135 NORTH MAIN ST.

# LADIES! . . .

We have them for you. The new fall

# Street or Bicycle Hats!

# THE MAMMOTH.

# \$6.00 AND \$6.50

Is very low for a strictly all wool, honest and well made

# MEN'S SUIT!

That's what we are doing with all our broken lots and sizes. Some of them displayed in our

# LARGE WINDOW.

They have all been \$10.00, \$12.00 and \$14.00, but go during our Mid-season Sale at

# \$6.00 and \$6.50.

Our Fall Hats will be here in a few days.

# LOEWENSTEIN BROS.,

CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS, 28 AND 30 UNION BLOCK.



## RIVALS OF THE L. A. W.

COLORED CYCLISTS TO HAVE THEIR OWN ORGANIZATION.

Call issued by Hannibal Athletic Club of the District of Columbia—Convention to be held in Washington in August. Delegates from All Negro Clubs Wanted.

Ever since the League of American Wheelmen declared a couple of years ago that it was for white riders only there has been a great deal of talk about a similar organization among the colored riders. The colored wheelmen of Washington have at last taken the initiative and are now making preparations to entertain colored wheelmen from all over the country about the latter part of next month, when a national convention, a race meet and street bicycle parade will be held in that city and a national colored league of American wheelmen formed.

The Hannibal Athletic club of the District of Columbia has issued a call for all colored bicycle riders in the United States to meet in Washington on Monday, the 24th of August, to form such a national organization for the colored riders. The Hannibal club has invited all the colored clubs to send delegates to this national convention, and it urges that every colored club in the United States should realize the importance of being represented. The call for the meeting is signed by E. N. Johnson, manager, and W. H. Jackson, secretary.

The idea is to have the fundamental principles of the organization precisely similar to those of the white L. A. W. The name will be the same, in all probability, except that the word "colored" will be prefixed to the title of the organization. Like the white organization, the colored L. A. W. will issue a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the league. It will encourage racing among the colored wheelmen and will probably have a racing board of its own, with an autocrat not unlike Chairman Gidson at its head, in which case the racing element would certainly prosper.

On the occasion of the convention next month a grand bicycle parade of colored riders will be one of the principal features. An effort to have a colored bicycle parade had already been inaugurated by the Ideal Cycle club before the call was issued, but the Idealists will probably co-operate with the Hannibals in their movement for the general good of the colored riders. In addition to the parade there will be a race meet for colored riders only, when several bicycle races will be run off for prizes aggregating in value several hundred dollars. The track for the races has not been decided upon, and there may be something of a hitch in this matter, since it is understood that several of the managers of local tracks do not favor the idea of having colored races within their inclosures. However, the colored league will doubtless find some suitable track.

An effort is also being made in this connection to promote a colored interstate drill, open to all colored companies in the United States, to take place during the meet, the drill to be for a cash prize and for the championship of the United States colored companies. All in all, the colored riders of Washington are certainly showing their white brethren how to push things in the cycling line, and if the expectations of the colored riders of this city are realized the convention next month will mark the declaration of rights period of the colored wheelmen, who have long resented the strictures placed upon them by the white rider.—Washington Post.

## HE DOESN'T RACE NOW.

How a Young Man Was Broken of His Ambition to Succeed.

A good story of a well known Prairie avenue young man is worth repeating. He recently bought a bicycle and was soon delighted with his own grace and apparent swiftness in riding. Some of his friends jokingly remarked that "he ought to go in for racing," as "he looked like a winner." Having more money than the average cyclist, he engaged a trainer and was soon in the pink of condition.

Then he went out looking for victims. He was riding up Michigan avenue one afternoon and pretty soon had made the acquaintance of a rider who looked as slow as a sleepy messenger boy. The young man took particular pains to impress his companion with his racing ability. The latter laughed inwardly, but remarked aloud that "he never could ride," and suggested a short race "just for fun." There was the young man's chance, and he hastily agreed.

A course was fixed upon, and away they started. They puffed at an even gait for a moment, but soon the young man fell behind his companion so rapidly that he simply "wasn't in it." He concluded that he had been duped, and rode home broken of his racing ambition. He didn't know it, but his companion was Arthur Gardner, the fastest boy in Chicago.—Chicago Times-Herald.

## They Vie With Freaks.

The wide reputation which the "long" and the "short" men have obtained for themselves has made the office of Inspector Fitzpatrick of Chicago as much sought out by visitors to the city as the roof gardens and the drainage canal.

People from all over the United States are at the office early and late to see the "long" and the "short" men who ran Chicago for so many months, and the police officials could coin money by erecting a stage and charging an admission fee.—Chicago Tribune.

## Every Team Should Have One.

A Princeton professor has invented an automatic baseball pitcher. Now let somebody invent an umpire with a steel backbone.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## A New Spirit in Housekeeping.

There are hopeful signs that the boisterous house epoch is giving way to an era of light housekeeping, and the economic importance of the change can hardly be overestimated. Not only does it indicate that the wealth producing population is being increased by large numbers of its former dependents, but it means that the intelligence of the country is coming to be enlisted in scientific methods of housekeeping. It involves the introduction of new inventions and best appliances in the home. The New England matron may regulate the complex machinery of extensive household affairs according to the most approved methods, but it is nevertheless true that science in domestic matters has been awaiting the era of light housekeeping. Ignorance and cheap labor are the natural enemies of invention, and in the field of woman's industry the battle is not yet fought, although labor saving appliances are at last slowly winning their way in the home.—Twentieth Century Cookery.

## The Tip Tilted Hat.

The tip tilted hat is likely to destroy many a reputation for beauty, as few women apparently study profile effects in the mirror. Along with the tooth and the nail brush the use of the handglass ought to be obligatory. Then would we be spared the sight of passe women, possessed of scrawny necks, dragging their scanty locks to the top of their heads and surmounting the tiny knot with a millinery structure which accentuates the hollowiness of their cheeks and the unsymmetry of their noses. But to return to the hat thrust over the eyes, exceptional will be she whose good looks can withstand the coiffure arrangement necessary for the proper adjustment of this new millinery angle. A painstaking study of handglass reflection is recommended to even the prettiest girl if she wishes to retain her bellefship.—Vogue.

## Piazza Chair Cushions.

Head rests or cushions for piazza chairs are covered with cream linens and grasscloths. They are embroidered in wash silks, and when soiled may be washed and made to look fresh and new. The cushion is made in the shape of a half circle, but the cover is straight and cut seven inches longer than the cushion, the ends being finished with a half inch hemstitched border. The cover is drawn up at each end, leaving a three inch frill, and is tied with linen cords and tassels, by which the cushion is hung to the chair. A very dainty cover is made of deep cream colored linen, embroidered across ends with a hop vine and flowers in delicate greens. A grass linen cover has a graceful spray of red poppies worked across the top.

## A Proud Record.

The showing of the English women's colleges this year is a record of which all women should be proud. Girton and Newnham colleges have each produced a wrangler. Miss Gertrude Longbottom is placed between the eleventh and thirteenth wranglers; only three women, Miss Fawcett, Miss Johnson and Miss Scott, have hitherto gained higher honors in the mathematical tripos. Miss Longbottom was educated at the North London Collegiate School for Girls, and went up to Girton in 1893. Miss Lazenby, who is declared equal to the twenty-sixth wrangler, belongs to Newnham college. Twelve other ladies have been successful in this tripos; ten have obtained a second and two a third class.

## Ruche Trimmings.

The revival of the ruche as a trimming should be hailed with delight by the amateur, so easily is it made, so effective is it. Of its popularity, therefore, there can be no doubt, and already it is much in evidence. A Paris model gown seen the other day had every skirt seam outlined with ruchings, its sleeve epaulets being adorned in the same manner. These ruchings may be made of lace or saracen silk or even the thinner kinds of ribbon. Sometimes they match, sometimes they contrast with the frock they trim, but of whatever shade or fabric they give the latest up to date touch to any costume.

## The Corset.

A well known New York corsetiere, says a New York paper, who sympathizes with the woman who must be economical, says that when a corset is seen to be losing its shapeliness it can be steamed until the bones are flexible, and then over a flatiron the bones can be restored to their correct shape. This is only possible, however, where the best materials are used, so that the actual shaping of the corset was done in cutting the forms, the bones being used merely to hold the pieces in place. If corsets were worn in sight, as bonnets are, what a revolution there would be in their appearance!

## Neckties.

With some of the latest shirt waists and new collars it is almost impossible to fasten a tie properly. It has a fashion of slipping up or down, and, do what one will, the ends cannot be drawn together without breaking the stiff collar. The simplest way to remedy this is to fasten the tie at the back. A few stitches will do it. In putting it round the neck button the left end of the collar first; then the right, being passed over it, will hold it in place while you are wrestling with the tie.—Brooklyn Eagle.

## Pretty Mantle Decoration.

A pretty decoration for the shelf of a mantle in a summer room is a low metal tray, as wide and as long as the shelf, filled with ferns, mosses and vines that need very little light and considerable moisture. If before a mirror, such a decoration has a cool, delightful effect.

## The High Collar.

One virtue of the uncomfortable high collar may be said to possess—it forces its wearer to hold her head high, with a slightly backward tip, and may influence that graceful carriage of the head which is so pleasing, which should not be a matter of props and stays.

## BATTLE OF THE BUGS

SWARM OF ARMY WORMS SLAUGHTERED BY POTATO BEETLES.

Peasantry Farmer's Queer Experience. Eckenrode Has Eight Tons of the Destroyers—Thinks He Will Use Them For Fertilizing Purposes.

Campus Eckenrode of Pike township was in Reading, Pa., the other day and gave the details of a most extraordinary occurrence which happened upon his farm recently. Mr. Eckenrode has a potato patch of about an acre and one-half near the western line of his farm, adjoining the land of Samuel Kenderdine. This place was so infected with potato bugs that, several weeks ago, he gave up any hopes of having a crop and allowed the bugs to have their own way. In spite of their numbers, however, they had not succeeded entirely in eating up the rapidly growing vines. In the latter part of last week the army worms invaded the farm of his neighbor, Mr. Kenderdine, and by Sunday the worms were crossing over into Mr. Eckenrode's land. Early Sunday morning Mr. Eckenrode went out to observe the progress of the pests and in doing so came to the potato patch. He found potato bugs assembled in countless thousands on the edge of the patch nearest to Mr. Kenderdine's land and facing the direction from which the army worms were coming.

When Mr. Eckenrode first came to the potato patch, the advance guard of the worms was arriving. As soon as a worm would come within reach of the bugs one of them would fasten itself upon his back and begin to eat him, just as if he were a succulent potato vine. The result would be that before his wormship could advance a yard he would begin to writhe and wriggle in the agonies of death and would soon be hors de combat.

The worms, whose appetite is a most voracious one, appeared to be all unsuspecting of the hostile design of the bugs, and upon their first approach invariably attempted to eat them, supposing, no doubt, that they were some new kind of vegetable, but the hard shell of the bugs served as an impenetrable armor, rendering them perfectly safe against any weapons the worms could bring against them.

It is needless to say that Mr. Eckenrode watched this curious battle with intense interest. In a short time after his arrival the worms began to come by the thousands and tens of thousands, and the battle raged most furiously. The army of potato beetles was apparently numberless, and as fast as the army worms came on they were attacked and killed in the way before described. Sometimes, when there was an unusual rush, a sort of Pickett's charge, as it were, the inflow of worms would advance for a yard or two within the line of the bugs, but only to add their dead bodies to the wriggling, writhing mass. The slaughter went on at such a rate that in a few hours a strip of ground about 10 feet wide along the edge of the potato patch was covered to an average of a foot in depth with dead worms.

In the meantime the neighbors for quite a distance around had heard of this unique battle and had assembled to watch it. From early morning until late in the afternoon it kept up, when not only did the advancing army worms begin to thin out, but the barrier raised by the dead bodies of their companions prevented further advancing in that direction. Then by some sort of an apparent understanding among them the worms changed the direction of their march and ceased to advance upon the demise of the bugs. The latter, shortly after this took place, scattered back again among the potato vines and resumed their usual occupation thereon.

There were to all appearances but few casualties among the bugs, although many of them were caught in the crush of the advancing worms and smothered or trampled to death. On Monday hundreds of people from all over Pike and adjoining townships came to view the results of this strange battle. Mr. Eckenrode estimates that the dead worms will weigh probably eight tons. He intends to use them for fertilizing purposes.—Philadelphia Press.

## FISH WITH FOUR LEGS.

A Minnesota Angler Makes a Very Queer Catch.

While fishing in Buffalo creek the other day Jess Corliss of Barnesville, Minn., caught some "fish with legs," and the local fishermen have been studying all the books on pisciculture they have been able to find since in an effort to learn their names and habits. The "fish" were put in an aquarium in the window of a local jewelry store. In appearance they are not unlike catfish, except that they have four well developed legs.

Naturalists claim they are what is known as menobranchius, or aquatic American salamander. The other night one of the chaps jumped out of the tank and was found next morning walking about at the other end of the store, apparently comfortable enough and quite at home. How long it had been out of the water no one knows.

In swimming these fish do not use the fins, but the tail, after the fashion of a propeller. The fins form part of the gills. They walk somewhat like a lizard and after confinement for a week appear to be hearty and happy.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Saw a Meteor Cross the Moon.

Professor William R. Brooks, director of the Smith observatory, while observing the moon the other night, saw a dark round object pass across the moon in a horizontal direction. Professor Brooks believes it to have been a meteor too far removed from the earth's atmosphere to become ignited. The observation is entirely new in astronomical annals.

## A Wellington Retort.

As the Duke of Wellington was standing one day opposite his house in Piccadilly awaiting an opportunity to cross the street an entire stranger to him offered his arm to the duke to assist him in crossing. Although Wellington hated assistance of any kind, he accepted the stranger's arm, and the latter, having secured a passage by signing to the drivers of the vehicles to stop, conducted the great man in safety across the street. "I thank you, sir," said the duke, releasing his arm and proceeding to his house door. But the stranger, instead of moving off, raised his hat and delivered himself to the following effect: "Your grace, I have passed a long and not uneventful life, but never did I hope to reach the day when I might be of the slightest assistance to the greatest man that ever lived." "Don't be a fool," responded the duke and turned on his heel.—San Francisco Argonaut.

## A TANGLED TALE.

That of the Discovery and Use of Pure Chloroform.

Drugs, the eminent French chemist, originally separated and identified the substance about 1831, but as an anesthetic it first came into use in another form some years later. The success of ether was no sooner established, to the wonder and delight of the medical world, and, indeed, of the public, than enterprising chemists cast about for other drugs of like power, and it occurred to a Mr. Jacob Bell that "chloric ether" might answer the purpose. Dr. Bigelow seems to have tried it in America about the same time, but without success. Mr. Bell, however, suggested it to Mr. Coote, one of the surgeons at St. Bartholomew's, and he induced his colleague, the great Lawrence, to try it.

So the first operation took place under chloroform, but the substance used was chloric ether, otherwise known as spirits of chloroform—that is to say, a mixture of chloroform and alcohol. It did not occur to any of those concerned that the alcohol had nothing to do with the effect produced. That discovery was reserved for another chemist, a Mr. Waldie, who carried the news of what had been done in London to Sir James Simpson at Edinburgh and suggested to him the use of pure chloroform. Simpson was engrossed with anesthetics at the time and had some of the new drug prepared for himself; but, according to the account of an eyewitness, he only came to use it by a sort of accident.

He was then constantly experimenting on the production of anesthesia by all sorts of agents with the help of his pupils, Keith and Matthews Duncan, both destined to become famous men. They used to meet of an evening and test the various drugs on themselves by inhaling the vapor from a tumbler.

One evening some one produced a small bottle of a heavy liquid from under some lumber, and they proceeded to put it to the test with all the recklessness of scientific enthusiasm. That night the learned convalescence became a scene of the wildest intoxication. Each member of the party was found prostrate and insensible upon the floor or staggering helplessly about the room, a convincing proof of the efficacy of the new agent. It was chloroform, and Simpson lost no time in applying it in his practice, whence its fame spread far and wide. The story is sure to be denied by somebody, but whether true or not it is a good one and probably not far from the truth.

A legend has grown up and obtained general currency that Simpson not only discovered chloroform, but invented anesthesia. As a matter of fact, he did neither, but none the less his name deserves to be commemorated in connection with both. His high position in the profession, his ardent research, boldness in practice and adroitness in advocacy all combined to render invaluable service in establishing the use of anesthetics, which, like all innovations, met with much opposition.

It is amusing to read the objections that used to be brought against them in the early days. One was that they were sinful and contrary to divine ordinance. Simpson indignantly disposed of this fantastic scruple by pointing out that the first operation on record took place under anesthesia divinely induced when a deep sleep was made to fall upon Adam in order that his rib might be taken to form Eve.—London Standard.

## Queer Bicycle Costume.

Some of the Japanese women have adopted a queer bicycle costume that is a combination of the bloomer with the native dress. It is neither Japanese nor European. Combined with the upper part of the kamona costume, the Japanese ladies clothe their nether limbs in what are neither knickerbockers, trousers, zouaves nor bloomers. The ludicrous effect is heightened by the girls having the national habit of turning the toes in developed to its fullest extent.—Woman's Journal.

## CURRENT MISCELLANY.

Here is a passage from the verbatim stenographic report of a lecture delivered in the department of English literature at Harvard university on March 1, the professor's subject being the poetry of Edmund Spenser:

"Personally I do not like Spenser, and Milton is to me excessively unpleasant. Milton is trying to be a Parian and an artist at the same time, and the two things do not and cannot coincide. A conscious moral purpose ruins any effort for artistic effect.

"To my thinking, 'Comus' isn't in it with the 'Faithful Shepherdess.' A fellow like Milton, that has bored me with 'Paradise Lost' and 'Samson Agonistes,' I have absolutely no use for. When I read Milton, as I have to, I read him for study, not for enjoyment. I feel that Milton is rhetoric just as Spenser is rhetoric. Take 'L'Allegro,' 'Comus,' etc. These are rhetoric—jolly, good rhetoric, some parts of them. I should guess that 'Lycidas' and some few of Milton's sonnets were some of the most spontaneous things he ever did. He certainly wasn't spontaneous in 'Samson Agonistes,' although he spoke out with a certain resonant bang. No one can be spontaneous who constructs a Greek tragedy on the plan of a Hebrew story."—Bookman.

## Collecting Fads.

A foreign paper is responsible for the statement that the late Lord Randolph Churchill had a choice private collection of teeth of noted criminals, to which he was constantly adding up to a short time before his death. The competition for the Deeming relics at the antiques is too recent and too revolting to be enlarged upon, but it may be mentioned that the ax and knife with which this unmitigated villain murdered his victim fetched £4 15s., and the spade with which he dug her grave brought a guinea. His clothing was eagerly completed for, even down to half a dozen pairs of patched socks. Indeed, the collectors of "criminal" curios are extremely numerous all over the world, and these mementoes range from Tyburn halters to pipes which murderers have smoked and pots which famous thieves have tossed in honor of past and future triumphs.

It has remained for a Nebraska collector to gather locks of hair shaved from the heads of noted criminals when they enter the penitentiary, and these he labels and indexes with great care. Superstition sometimes accounts for the fancy prices offered for such ghastly relics. Frenchmen obtain them as charms against ill luck. A piece of a hangman's rope is considered a potent spell against evil in some parts of France. As criminals are there guillotined, such ropes are difficult to get, and so fetch high prices; they are sometimes mounted in gold and worn in lockets.—Temple Bar.

## Joseph Arch.

Joseph Arch, the well known labor member of parliament, met with financial reverses some time ago and is now in straitened circumstances. His friends are about to make a national appeal for funds, with the view of purchasing a modest annuity and keeping the veteran agitator from penury in his old age. Arch, who is in his seventieth year, has had a varied and checkered career. As a child he had to earn his living in the fields and worked for some years as a laborer. Becoming connected with the Methodists, he was employed by them as a local preacher. The agitation among the agricultural laborers brought him to the front of that movement, and, having established the National Laborers' union, he was appointed its president. Soon afterward he entered the house of commons as one of the members for Norfolk. At the general election of 1886 he lost his seat, but was again returned both in 1892 and 1893.—London Letter.

## Getting Accustomed to Them.

"It's kind o' curious," said the speaker, "how we get accustomed to things; how things that once seemed strange grow familiar and come to be the regular thing, and things that were once familiar grow strange and odd. For instance, when the low bicycle—the safety, as it was then called—first came out it looked strange enough. Now it is the high wheel that looks strange. The first pneumatic tires looked enormous. Now a wheel looks queer without them."—New York Sun.

## A Sweet Yarn From Arkansas.

The bees of the Boston mountain range in Arkansas are very industrious this year. The production of honey is so great that the farmers are hard rushed for a place to put it. All the barrels and tubs have been used up, and the supply of cotton baskets, which have been lined with heavy cloth, will soon be exhausted unless the bees conclude to take a rest.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## A Big Sacrifice.

Sir William Harcourt was earning \$70,000 a year when he resigned his practice at the parliamentary bar to enter political life. Had he remained at the bar and gained the same income it would have amounted in the 27 years that have since passed to nearly \$2,000,000. His ministerial salary in the same period has been only one-eighth of that sum.

## Seventeen Mile Ride For 5 Cents.

The City and Suburban railway now carries passengers over its lines from Lake Side to Point Breeze for a single fare of 5 cents. The ride is the longest given by any company in the city for 5 cents and covers a distance of 17 miles. The run is made in 1 hour and 20 minutes.—Baltimore Sun.

## Inventor of Porcelain.

John Frederick Botzger, who invented hard porcelain, was originally an alchemist, who, while employed at the transmutation of metals by the elector of Saxony, discovered red porcelain, and later, by a strange accident, white or true porcelain.

## Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly.

Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only PILLS to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Only One Place For Him.

Prominent Politician—I have done a good many favors for you, and now I'd like you to put a friend of mine on your paper.

Great Editor—Would he do for a report?

"No, he hasn't any legs."

"Um—might make an exchange editor, perhaps?"

"He couldn't read the newspapers. He's blind."

"Poor fellow! Can he hear?"

"No; deaf as a post. He is a fine writer, though, and he has a lively imagination."

"Good! I will appoint him London correspondent."—New York Weekly.

An Affliction.

"Isn't it awfully annoying to be near-sighted?" asked the man who delights in personal questions.

"If you had waited as I have," answered the afflicted one, "nearly ten minutes for a blamed little lightning bug to get by, under the impression that it was a bicycle beginner coming down the street, you would know that it was annoying."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## In Colorado.

Stable keeper (referring to robe)—By the way, shall I put a buffalo? The ride over the mountains will be a little stiff.

English Blood—Couldn't you let me have a horse, you know? I'd rather not drive a buffalo the first time, you know.—Washington Times.

## John Loved Her Best.

FIRST LOVER.

"How much do I love you? I love you far more than all that this life has to give.

I love you so much that without your bright smile

It were misery hopeless to live.

How much do I love you? Comparison fails To show the extent of my love.

Could I win but a smile I would give up all things

In this world and the world above."

## SHE.

"Well said, my dear Charlie. With love as a text,

You certainly are very eloquent. Next?"

## SECOND LOVER.

"How much do I love you? Well, now, let me see.

It's a pretty hard question you ask. But I think, when I look in your pretty blue eyes,

I can bring myself up to the task.

How much do I love you? I love you so much, You bright, pretty, mischievous elf,

That sometimes I truly believe that I love you As much—yes, as much as myself."

## SHE.

"Enough! You have won, John. I'll not hear the rest."

I have no doubt whatever that you love me best."—New York Sunday World.

## Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful swellings of the joints and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

## When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocket book) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water.

You are likely to need it. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North streets.

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Cheboygan and return, \$1.50. Mackinac Island and return, \$1.50. Sand Beach and return, \$1.50. Fair St. Marie and return, \$1.50. Marquette and return, \$2.25. Duluth and return, \$3.50; meals and berth included. Tickets good to return until Oct. 1st.

Piquette and return, only \$1.50 for the round trip. Aug. 10th. Base Ball, Cincinnati (league) vs. Washington.

St. Paul and return, only \$1.25 for the round trip. Tickets will be sold Aug. 30 and 31 and Sept. 1; tickets good to return until Oct. 2.

Cleveland and return—Aug. 11th and Sept. 1st the C. H. & D. will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland and return at \$1.50, good to return four days from date.

Birmingham, N. Y., and return—Aug. 17th and 18th the C. H. & D. will sell excursion tickets at one fare; good to return Aug. 21st and 22nd.

Home Seekers to the South and West, Aug. 17, 18 and 19, one fare for the round trip.

Omaha, Neb., and return, Aug. 17 and 18. Tickets good to return, Aug. 21 and 22; only one fare for the round trip.

Cleveland and return, only \$1.50 round trip; tickets good going August 22d, 23d and 24th, returning August 31st.

Louisville, Ky., and return, \$2.50 for the round trip; tickets good going August 6 and 10th, return until August 18th.

Mackinac Island and return, only \$1.50 for the round trip.

Potosky and return, only \$1.25 for the round trip.

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H. J. McGinnis, Ticket Agent.







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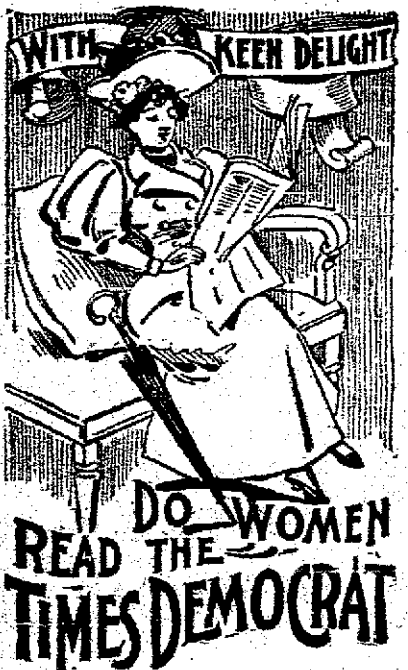
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Member Board of Public Works,  
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For Probate Judge,  
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For Clerk of the Court,  
U. M. SHAPPELL.For County Auditor,  
PHILIP WALTER.For Commissioner,  
T. C. BURNS.For County Recorder,  
ABRAM HARROD.For Prosecuting Attorney,  
J. C. RIDENOUR.For Infirmary Director,  
ELI MECHLING.

## FINANCIAL CATECHISM.

An old-time Republican who, with many of his brethren, has become an ardent free silverite, contributes to the National Bimetallist the following financial catechism in support of his views upon this subject:

What has the wealth of a country

to do with the amount of money it possesses?

A very great deal, as a moment's reflection will show. A country like China or Japan needs but a small per capita circulation of money to make its exchanges of property and to prevent a fall or rise in prices; and manifestly an old and well developed country of small area, like France or Germany, will need less than a new and undeveloped country of great area like the United States.

Is it not true that the bankers of our country generally have plenty of money in their vaults which they are unwilling to lend?

This is true, but it shows that money is dear and commodities cheap. Money can be borrowed if there is ample security, but cannot be bought. It will not readily exchange for commodities or labor. Property invested in money is now more valuable than when invested in commodities. Free coinage of silver will put new money in circulation, will enable the people to earn more money and render money less dear and more ready to exchange for commodities and labor.

So much business is now done through the banks by checks and drafts, does not there exist less need for money than formerly?

All will agree that this country never had as prosperous times as between 1864 and 1873 and business was done then as much as now through the banks, while in many lines of business money is now used where orders on stores and other obsolete devices were formerly employed.

What was the per capita of money circulation at the end of the war in 1865?

Before the Southern States which had been in rebellion began to use the national money there was a per capita circulation of about \$50, not including the 7-30 bonds which, having been paid out by the government to the soldiers, also largely passed as currency among the people.

At that time what was the ratio between the amount of money in circulation and the total wealth of the country?

There was about \$1 in money to \$20 in other property.

What is the present ratio between money and property in France?

It is about 1 to 25.

What is the present ratio between money and property in the United States?

Estimating our circulation at one and a half billion dollars and our present wealth at sixty-five billion dollars, the ratio is about 1 to 45; but if we deduct the money in the United States treasury and the legal reserves in the banks (which have no effect upon the prices of commodities, not being in competition with them) the ratio is about 1 to 55.

What is our present per capita of circulation?

A liberal estimate is \$22, but if the deductions just referred to be made the circulation is about \$18.

What do we learn from these comparisons?

We learn that while we have doubled our population and trebled our wealth since 1865 our money circulation has relatively decreased, and could be nearly doubled before we should have as ample business facilities as those we enjoyed prior to 1873, or as France now possesses.

Will not free coinage of silver benefit the silver miners and no one else?

When one class of producers thrives other classes, by supplying that class with their commodities, thrive also. Silver and gold differ from other commodities in that when they are stamped by the government they become money for which every person seeks and no one thinks he has too much.

What effect does the increase or decrease in the volume of money have on the price of commodities?

When there is an increase in the volume of money the price of commodities rises, and when there is a decrease in the volume of money the price of commodities falls.

What proof is there that this law is true?

The ablest writers on economics in Europe and America and the experience of our own and other countries teach this. In Australia and California, for example, when the gold mines were yielding bountifully times were good; but now that the mines, especially those of Australia, have become nearly exhausted the times are hard and prices exceedingly low.

Is it not true that the present low price of commodities is mainly due to improvements in machinery, etc.?

Some authorities are willing to concede to this cause 6 or 8 per cent. of the fall in prices which has occurred during the last twenty-five years; but other authorities contend that the improvements in the methods of mining gold and silver, which have been great, will fully offset this decline.

Is it not true that the low price of commodities, especially manufactured articles, is due to overproduction?

There has been an increase of production of many articles, but in general not an overproduction. The benefits of an increase of production should go to the producer and not to the non-producer. Money should increase with commodities and business to such an extent that the general average of prices may be preserved.

Have not the low prices of wheat and cotton been caused by the increased competition of India and other countries?

The increased production of these articles has not kept pace with the world's per capita of population, but our wheat and cotton growers are now only receiving the gold price of silver for their products while those in silver standard countries—their

main competitors—are receiving its mint or gold price for theirs. For many years past the price of wheat and cotton has followed very closely the price of silver bullion. Hence every advance in the price of silver is a benefit to our wheat and cotton growers, and this is the reason why our northern farmers and our southern planters are so universally favoring free coinage of silver.

## The West.

The cities of New York and Boston are finding out that they cannot control the great west, and the knowledge comes home to them with something of a shock. For half a century the west has borrowed money of them to develop its resources. In return the eastern financiers have dictated the economic policy of the United States government. Indications are undoubted that now the west has taken the bit in its teeth and will no longer submit to this dictation. Whether it gallops to ruin or the winning post, the west has shaken off the east's authority. To the circulars issued so liberally for political purposes by rich eastern men of both parties, threatening to withdraw financial backing from western and southern enterprises unless the west accepts the east's economic ideas, not only the west but the south answers with a defiant snort. Both west and south seem fully persuaded that eastern capital will certainly be invested where it will pay, wherever that may be.

The west has resolved to boss itself. Even in poetry it makes faces at the east. An instance is seen in some verses written by Ella Higginson of New Whateam, Washington state, very good verses too:

Forgive me that I hear thy creeds  
Unwaved and unafraid:  
They are too small for one whose ears  
Have heard God's organ played,  
Who in wide, noble solitudes  
In simple faith has prayed.Forgive me that I cannot kneel  
And worship in this pew,  
For the best seats in western domes,  
When the stars were large and few,  
And the only fonts God gave me were  
The deep leaves filled with dew.

In the poem below, called "The New West," the same sentiment is still more strongly expressed by Ella:

Stand up, my west! Lift thy young, noble  
And  
On the strong pillar of thy proud, white  
throat  
And let thy gold hair on the sea winds float  
In the world's march keep step with lofty  
troad  
And from the north and east there yet re-  
main  
Its leaping fire in thy fall, swelling veins;  
If others have forgot the flag that led  
To independent freedom, and now fall  
To stand in their own strength and pride  
and try  
To ape the older nations, then, my west,  
Stand true, nor let thy stern eyes ever quail  
As long as thou hast breath for freedom's  
cry,  
And a strong, passionate heart within thy  
breast.

There is one thing the nationalists, socialists and those who are discontented with the present order of society can do and ought to do. Why do they not take up some of the wild and fertile lands in Africa, Mexico or South America and develop their reformatory ideas there? They can have a government of their own which shall control all public works. They can have property owned in common or parceled out equally. Land in the regions named is so plentiful that they need never annoy one another by being crowded together. If they will found such colonies and become happy, healthy, prosperous, beautiful and gifted in these homes of their own making, they will demonstrate to the world absolutely that their theories of civilization are right. It is unfortunate, however, that all colonies formed heretofore on these fine and brotherly ideas have failed. Until one succeeds permanently it will be hard to convince an unbelieving world that the ideas held by the social reformers are right.

A writer in Blackwood's Magazine is inclined to the view that the awful monotony of the lives of Chinamen drives them to opium smoking. They are so set in their ways and so caste ridden that they never learn anything new. The same usages, the same ideas, the same ways of working, worshipping and wedding have ruled them since long before the Christian era. Is it any wonder that this existence becomes rather wearing at last and that they take refuge in the fatal drug that stimulates their imagination and gives them change in their minds at least? This frightful, maddening monotony of life is to be attributed largely to the teachings of the Chinese philosophy or religion. It teaches with proverbial inculcating patience as the chief and most glorious virtue. Patience will do this, that and the other. Patient submission to all wrong will bring right. Patient endurance of all ills will bring joy and happiness. It is one of the most pernicious doctrines that can be taught to a human being. The right way to do when one is suffering from ills of any kind is to fight them and overcome them, not submit to them. Patient submission to evils would in the course of a few generations make a Chinaman out of the fieriest white man that ever rebelled against authority.

It may be a new idea to some people, but the fact is that making fun of an opponent's personal appearance is not answering his arguments.

There is very much in faith of all kinds, but the best working kind for this world is faith in yourself.

WAS BLAINE  
AN ANARCHIST?

Did He Spurn National Honor?

WAS HE A BLATHERSKITE?

Let Republicans Who Cherish His Memory Answer.

AFTER READING HIS SPEECH.

For He Believed in Free Silver and Said That the Single Standard Would Have a Ruinous Effect on All Except Those Whose Investments Yield a Fixed Return in Money, and the Goldbugs Now Call This Anarchy and a Whole Lot of Other Hard Names.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 8, 1873.]  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The morning hour having expired in the senate today, the silver bill came up for discussion, and Mr. Blaine (Rep., Maine) spoke as follows:

The discussion on the question of remonetizing silver, Mr. President, has been prolonged, able and exhaustive, and I may not expect to add much to its value, but I promise not to add much to its length. I shall endeavor to consider facts rather than theories, to state conclusions rather than arguments.

I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution—indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, which that great organic law recognized as quite independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no power to demonetize silver any more than to demonetize gold; no power to demonetize either any more than to demonetize both.

In this statement I am but repeating the weighty dictum of the first of constitutional lawyers. "I am certainly of opinion," said Mr. Webster, "that gold and silver, as rates fixed by congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither congress nor any state has authority to establish any other standard or to displace this standard." Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both, and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater over either than over the two. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of having it enlarged.

What power, then, has congress over gold and silver? It has the exclusive power to coin them, the exclusive power to regulate their value—very great, very wise, very necessary powers, for the discreet exercise of which a critical occasion has now arisen. However men may differ about causes and processes, all will admit that within a few years a great disturbance has taken place in the relative values of gold and silver, and that silver is worth less or gold is worth more in the money markets of the world in 1878 than in 1873, when the further coinage of silver dollars was prohibited in this country. To remonetize it now, as though the facts and circumstances of that day were surrounding us, is willfully and blindly to deceive ourselves. If our demonetization were the only cause for the decline in the value of silver, then remonetization would be its proper and effectual cure. But other causes quite beyond our control have been far more potentially operative than the simple fact of congress prohibiting its further coinage, and as legislators we are bound to take cognizance of those causes.

The demonetization of silver in the great German empire and the consequent partial or well nigh complete suspension of coinage in the governments of the Latin union have been leading, dominant causes for the rapid decline in the value of silver. I do not think the oversupply of silver has had, in comparison with these other causes, an appreciable influence in the decline of its value, because its oversupply with respect to gold in these later years has not been nearly so great as was the oversupply of gold with respect to silver for many years after the mines of California and Australia were opened, and the oversupply of gold from those rich sources did not affect the relative positions and uses of the two metals in any European country.

The responsibility of re-establishing silver in its ancient and honorable place as money in Europe and America devolves really on the congress of the United States. If we act here with prudence, wisdom and firmness, we shall not only successfully remonetize silver and bring it into general use as money in our own country, but the influence of our example will be potential among all European nations, with the possible

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Water Filter and Cooler.

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No metal to rust,  
corrode or contaminate.Never becomes  
water soaked and  
always remains  
fresh and sweet.

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for simplicity,  
cleanliness,  
purity,  
durability,  
ease of cleaning,  
price and  
general worth.

## SEPARATE ICE CHAMBER.

By using natural stone disks and doing away with charcoal, gravel, sand, sponges, etc., all chances for the absorption of the putrid disease germs are eliminated.

AS TO PRICE—FROM \$2.25 UP!

Not even a good filter of other makes can be purchased for this price.

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EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Don't forget to look at our Gasoline Stoves and Refrigerators.

exception of England. Indeed, our annual indebtedness to Europe is so great that if we have the right to pay it in silver we necessarily coerce those nations by the strongest of all forces, self interest, to aid us in upholding the value of silver as money.

On the much vexed and long mooted question of a bimetallic or a monometallic standard my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country and in other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in the end throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and establishing gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly \$7,000,000,000 of coin or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands.

Alexander Hamilton, in his able and invaluable report in 1791 on the establishment of a mint, declared that "to annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation." I take no risk in saying that the benefits of a full circulation and the evils of a scanty circulation are both immeasurably greater today than they were when Mr. Hamilton uttered these weighty words, always provided that the circulation is one of actual money and not of depreciated promises to pay.

In the report from which I have already quoted Mr. Hamilton argues at length in favor of a double standard, and all the subsequent experience of well nigh 90 years has brought out no clearer statement of the whole case nor delayed a more complete comprehension of this subtle and difficult subject. "On the whole," says Mr. Hamilton, "it seems most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this cannot be done effectively without destroying the office and character of one of them as money and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise." And then Mr. Hamilton wisely concludes that this reduction of either of the metals to mere merchandise (I again quote his exact words) "would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them with an eye to their average commercial value." I do not think that this country, holding so vast a proportion of the world's supply of silver in its mountains and its mines, can afford to reduce the metal to the "situation of mere merchandise." If silver ceases to be used as money in Europe and America, the great mines of the Pacific slope will be closed and dead. Mining enterprises of the gigantic scale existing in this country cannot be carried on to provide backs for looking glasses and to manufacture cream pitchers and sugar

## Mending Window Screens.

Wire rusts and breaks, which facts are well known to flies, who take advantage of loopholes in doors and windows. It is no easy task to recover frames, but any girl can patch if she will follow these directions: Cut a piece of wirenetting considerably larger than the hole. Fray the ends, top and bottom and sides, exactly as you would ravel a material for fringe. Place the patch over the hole, then bend the wire fringe and pass it through the wire of the screen. You can exercise your ingenuity by twisting and turning the stiff threads so as to make the screen neat in appearance. The device is sure to be effective.



# A LETTER!

BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 4th, 1896.

Mr. N. L. MICHAEL,  
Lima, Ohio.

Dear Sir:—Please announce in your local papers at our expense that "you" are our only authorized agent for our "GUYER HAT" in Lima, and any other Guyer Hats shown by any one else are "back numbers," as no one else in Lima will receive our new fall Hats but you. We shall also guard strictly that no one gets them indirectly.

THE GUYER HAT COMPANY.

## HAT OPENING.

The opening sale of the Guyer Hat takes place  
**SATURDAY, AUGUST 8th.**

No other store in Lima can show the new fall shapes in the Guyer Hat but

# MICHAEL.

### INTERESTING.

(Continued From Eighth Page)

and at examinations fall in spelling than in any other branch.

#### TO DAY'S SESSION.

Prof. Houck opened the exercises this morning with an interesting talk on reading. He urged that the pupil should know the words before he reads. After this Miss Davis favored the institute with a pretty solo. Supt. Miller then talked on commercial geography. No one country can produce all the commercial products. One half of the world does not know what the other half is doing. He spoke of some of the wonderful centres of trade. He took the teachers through the great trade centres of the world. He started them from Chicago. Commercial relation or advantage has made Chicago a great city. Buffalo some day will be the greatest manufacturing city in the world. Its motor power will be derived from the falls of Niagara. But few great commercial centres. Chicago is the centre of the greatest meat market in America. Only one greater in the world, that of London. The great Chicago packing house is a great concern. It is owned by English capital and cost \$19,000,000. From Chicago he led them to greater New York, possessing between three and four million people. The next city reached was Liverpool, England. Thence to London, possessing over four millions. The attention was then called to Paris. The trade centre of fine silks and laces, Marseilles, was reached, then the Suez was spoken of. The teacher should study and know of the history of the canal. A French engineer was originator of the plan. France and England laughed at the idea. Germany had faith in the scheme and was the first country to urge its construction. 400,000,000 shares were established. The Shah of Persia demanded 198,000,000 of these shares. England saw her mistake, as she had Persia in a war and then demanded 198,000,000 as pay for her protection voluntarily given. So by one steal she secured a controlling stock in the canal. The receipts for last year were \$73,000,000. It takes six ships on the average of 16 hours to pass through the canal. The next city was Mocha, formerly called Yemmu, the centre of the coffee trade. Bombay and Calcutta, centre of spices, the Singapore, noted for coffee trade, and Canton the tea centre.

Supt. Miller talked yesterday afternoon on scientific temperance, which was of interest not only to the teachers, but everyone who has an interest in the temperance cause. He outlined the subject under the head of narcotics or those substances which effect the nerves. This he divided into three separate heads, Narcotics, Alkaloids and Vegetable Acids. Narcotics he classed into three divisions, first, alcohol, and on this he spoke of its injurious effects upon the stomach, heart, kidneys, liver and brain. The second division of narcotics was alcohol derivatives which is subdivided with chloroform, ether and chloral. The third division was opiates, which he classed as opium, morphine, laudanum. Alkaloids were classed as nicotine, caffeine and cocaine. Vegetable acids he classed as prussic, curae and others.

He discoursed more fully on especially on the injurious effects of alcohol. Alcohol will not relieve fatigue. It is not used by soldiers. The stimulant that seems to do the greatest good and to relieve the soldier the most after long marches or fatigue is coffee, which is used so much by the American people. On an average each person annually uses 12 pounds, which makes the American consumption two billion pounds. He closed

his remarks by quoting Ingersoll's eulogy on whiskey and Dr. Buckley's reply to the same.

Ingersoll's eulogy—"I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever drove the skeleton from the feast or painted landscapes in the brain of man. It is the singled souls of corn and wheat. In it you will find the sunshine and shadow that chased each other over the billowy fields, the breath of June, the carol of the lark, the dew of the night, the wealth of summer and autumn's rich content, all golden with imprisoned light. Drink it, and you will hear the voice of men and maidens singing the 'Harvest Home,' mingled with the laughter of children. Drink it and you will feel within your blood the star led dawns, the dreamy, tawny dusk of perfect days. For forty years this liquid joy has been within staves of oak, longing to touch the lips of men."

Dr. Buckley's reply, "I send you some of the most wonderful whiskey that ever brought a skeleton into the closet, or painted scenes of lust and bloodshed into the brain of man. It is the ghost of wheat and corn, crazed by the loss of their natural bodies. In it you will find a transient sunshine chased by a shadow as cold as an arctic midnight, in which the breath of June grows icy and the carol of the lark gives place to the foreboding cry of the raven. Drink it and you shall have 'woe,' 'sorrows,' 'babbling' and 'wounds' without cause, 'your eyes shall behold strange women,' and your heart shall utter perverse things. Drink it deep and you shall hear the voice of demons shrieking, women wailing, and worse than orphaned children mourning the loss of a father who yet lives. Drink it deep and long and serpents will hiss in your ear, coil themselves about your neck, and seize you with their fangs; for at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. For forty years this liquid death has been within staves of oak, harmless there as purest water. I send it to you that you may put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your brains. And yet I call myself your friend."

Then Prof. Houck spoke for a short time on reading and writing. Don't have your pupils to write hastily. In writing cause your pupils to sit erect. It is an advantage to any pupil to be a good plain writer. The mistake of the "new education" is to make the work easy. It is harmful and dangerous, for the pupil does not the necessary work. It pays to make the boy work. For it is only the boy that works that makes a successful man. Have him learn industry for it will pay.

#### NOTES.

The enrollment of teachers this year will reach the 500 mark.

In the spelling lesson which Prof. Houck gave out Thursday afternoon no one spelled all the words correctly.

Prof. Miller's lecture last evening on "Turning Points in Life" was an interesting discourse and highly appreciated by the large audience present.

The outing at Hoover's lake Thursday evening by the teachers of the institute was an exceedingly pleasant affair. A large number were present and thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The Schuman singers of Spencerville were present and rendered some delightful selections.

Ice cream freezers and lemonade sets at Hoover Bros.

You ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, sure remedy is Foley's Kidney Cure. Guaranteed or money refunded. H. F. Vorkamp, corner Main and North streets.

## AT CAMP MOSES.

Company C Not Having the Jolly Time Anticipated.

THE BOYS ARE PENNED IN.

And Not Allowed to Visit Cleveland Because of the Strike in the City.—Tents Hoisted in the Hot Sun, for There is no shade.

#### CAMP MOSES.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 4, 1896. Company C arrived in camp after spending many wearisome hours covering the space that intervenes between here and Lima. By a very poor arrangement the company had to go to Toledo via Dunkirk. At Toledo the 12 companies of the regiment met, making in all about 700 men. From Toledo we took the boat to Cleveland. The trip was very tedious. About 700 people were on the boat when the regiment went on. Chairs and standing room were at a premium. Ten minutes after the regiment got on the boat the little store room was bought out. Water was selling at 10 cents a glass. Company C went well prepared, having an excellent meal with them. The intention was to be at Camp Moses at 5 o'clock—instead it was 11 o'clock when we arrived. The camp grounds are in bad shape. No shade trees are on the ground, but instead all tents are subject to the hot rays of Old Sol, and he isn't slow at that. The register took a chase to-day up to 95 in the shade. There are two Ohio regiments, the second and fourteenth, in camp; one United States regiment, the seventeenth, one cavalry, also United States. Owing to the strike in Cleveland the officers have been very strict. Orders were issued to allow no one to leave camp. Even the colonel did not dare to leave camp to night. The boys do not like the idea of being held at bay in that way, but they readily see the necessity for the officers to be strict, as the feeling against the Ohio National Guard is not what it might have been if there had been no strike here. The company intends to take in Cleveland on a tally-ho Thursday afternoon. So far no one in the company has been sick although from 50 to 60 of the different companies took sick on the boat. The ladies of the Second Regiment are conspicuous this year by their absence. Company C will break camp next Thursday and will leave here on the City of Detroit and spend the day at Mackinaw, arriving at Lima Wednesday night.

#### NOTES.

Gov. Bushnell will visit camp on Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Bell will come to camp from Put in Bay Friday.

Sergt. Gale resembles the Colonel somewhat, "so different."

The new neophytes in the company are all enjoying themselves hugely and never had a better time. Chaplain Crawford and Surgeon Steiner are enjoying the exhilarating breezes which pass quite copiously over the camp from Lake Erie.

When the company arrived at Welkire, Chas. Blackman met the boys at the train and took them to the Welkire hotel and gave them a banquet. (nit)

The boys had quite a time on their way down here. The different orators of the company addressed the people at the many stations along the line on the living issues of the day.

Company C was greeted by a tremendous applause on dress parade to-day, they making one of the finest maneuvers ever seen here. That is saying a great deal for the company. The boys are highly elated over it. To think that they out-did the regulars, also the companies in the other regiments.

#### BAUM.

The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact, as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoea and nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's. In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Buffum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa., says: "We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea and found it to be a most effective remedy." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

#### Meeting of Directors.

Of L. C. C. at office of Brotherton & Brotherton at 7:30 this evening.

#### DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and smarting incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sore eyes. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, they are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge.

# WE MUST!...

WE MUST MOVE OUR STOCK,

OR SELL IT FOR WHAT IT WILL BRING!

We have a load of

## LADIES' OXFORDS

We are willing to offer them to you at a sacrifice rather than move them. Shoes do not improve with age.

\$3 Oxfords for \$1.75.

\$2.50 Oxfords for \$1.50.

\$2 Oxfords for \$1.00.

See them in our window---ask to try them on---they are yours for a little money. All sizes, 12½ to 9; widths, AAA to EE. Buy them now and save dollars.

## GENTS' SHOES.

Any Gent's \$5 Shoe in our window for \$3. Russia Calf, French Calf and Patent Leather.

Wear New Shoes, Wear Fine, Stylish Shoes for Little Money.

# THE COLUMBIA.

Leading Shoe House, Lima, O.

MAKE UP CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

## THE MONEY QUESTION,

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER,

## BIMETALLISM

THE GREAT ISSUE OF TO-DAY.

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES-DEMOCRAT!

Is the Best Educator On the Subject.

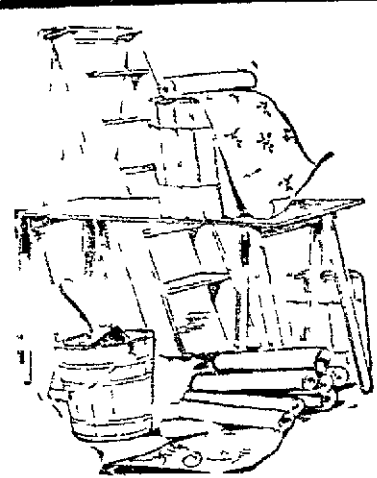
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Wall Paper at 3c Per Roll,  
Border at 1½c a yard?

Come and see it

**DOWNARD & SON.**

#### WANTED

WANTED—A blacksmith at Frank Elmer's shop east Kirby street. 34d

FOR RENT—A three-room house, on west Michigan street. Inquire on the premises. 213

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 7½ south Main street. 214d

#### LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1896.

P. F. W. & C. E. R.		
No. 4—Going East, daily	7:45 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	8:30 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	9:15 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:00 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:45 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	11:30 p.m.	
No. 2—Going West, " " " "	8:30 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	9:15 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:00 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:45 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	11:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	12:15 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:00 a.m.	

C. H. & R. R.		
No. 13—Going North, daily	1:45 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	8:20 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	8:35 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	12:45 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:05 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	6:55 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	7:45 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	8:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	9:15 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:00 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:45 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	11:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	12:15 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:00 a.m.	

L. E. & W. R. R.		
No. 6—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:20 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:40 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	7:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	8:00 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	9:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:00 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	11:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	12:15 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:00 a.m.	

C. & E. R. R.		
Local—Going East, daily ex. Sunday	7:40 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	8:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	9:05 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	10:40 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	11:25 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	12:10 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:00 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	11:30 p.m.	
" " " " " " " "	12:15 a.m.	
" " " " " " " "	1:00 a.m.	

OHIO SOUTHERN

Leaves	Arrives
6:30 a.m. Daily, except Sunday	12:15 noon
4:30 p.m. " " " "	8:45 p.m.

LIMA NORTHERN

No. 18—North, depart, daily ex. Sun	10:30 a.m.
" " " " " " " "	1:40 p.m.
" " " " " " " "	5:30 a.m.
" " " " " " " "	4:20 p.m.

#### Pickled Eggs

At Mrs. E. E. Rogers' Saturday.

A little daughter of Mr. Lewis Dayton, an old and much respected citizen of Barnitz, Pa., occasionally has trouble with her stomach which gives her considerable distress. In speaking of it Mr. Dayton said "As soon as she has an attack we give her a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and it has never failed to relieve her promptly. We all use it in our family with the same good results." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.







**BILIOUSNESS** is caused by torpid liver and produces headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, disgust for food, coated tongue, constipation, and bilious fever if neglected. **A POSITIVE CURE** is found in

**Dr. Kay's Renovator**

Mrs. O. C. TRAYLOR, of Anna, Iowa, writes: "I have taken Dr. Kay's Renovator for Constipation & BILIOUSNESS, and it has given me the best of satisfaction." Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists at 25c, and 40c, or sent by mail to Dr. J. M. Kay, 1000 Broadway, New York, N. Y., for \$1.00. **FREE SAMPLE** and valuable booklet.

**SOLD BY DRUGGISTS**  
ARLEY PHARMACY, LIMA, O.

**BOHEMIA.**

Where live in Bohemia  
than in any other land.—John Boyle O'Reilly.

Where live the land Bohemia?  
Is it enchanted ground?  
Unto the place no guide or trace  
Was ever by searching found.  
Yet many wander through it  
In blindness or in scorn,  
And some there dwell who love it well;  
They are Bohemians born.

Here live the land Bohemia!  
Strange light upon it beams,  
This border land, whose outer strand  
Meets in the sea of dreams.  
Behind us roars the real,  
The world of strife and din;  
Our kinder fate is here to wait  
Until our ships come in.

O'ershadowing Bohemia,  
Fame, like a mountain grand,  
Piercing the skies, uplifts our eyes  
From this, the lotus land.  
The summit gleams in splendour  
And beckons spirits bold—  
Fain would we go, yet, ah! we know  
The heights of fame are cold.

Here, resting in Bohemia,  
Beside the waters still,  
In meadows green, where Hippocrene  
Wells as a high hill,  
We dream in pleasant places  
Away from cares and lives,  
Where peace and heart are more than art  
And earthly survivors.

—Henry Turrell in New York Sun.

### ENGLISH CHILDREN.

#### The Manner in Which They Are Allowed to Cudge For Money.

Every American man must remember the shock of surprise with which he first encountered in an English novel the notion of a schoolboy, a gentleman's son, taking money as a gift from his parents' friends and guests. Nothing could have been more foreign to the American idea in my time than that, and I suppose it is still the same. Neither parents nor boys could have submitted to the thought without mortification. But here the feeling, or at least the fact, is quite different. A hard working man who lives up to the last penny of a meager professional income can give a half sovereign tip to the schoolboy son of a friend or acquaintance of his who has \$20,000 a year, and the boy will pocket it, and the father will, at the most, look the other way. I need not think that this had its explanation in the fact that parents and children were not united by so close a bond here as in America, and that the father cared less than any American father would care for the dignity and self-respect of his son. On the other hand, however, it is certain that the English father looks upon his son as a man, and spends money judiciously in trying to start him in life long past the stage when an American youth would be expected to go out and shift for himself. And, indeed, the older one gets the plainer it is to be seen that any and every attempt to dignify about the difference between the two peoples of the two countries must be subject to all sorts of reservations and contradictory modifications. But it is true that the English child is allowed to cudge for money in a way which is unknown to the American child of the same social grade, and that this is by no means confined to relatively poor people. This fact has always seemed to me to rob the English child of a great deal of the interest which with us attaches to childhood. Not alone find him less interesting, it is a universal judgment upon him.—Harold Frederic in New York Times.

**Not to Be Thrown.**

"I don't think very much of him," said the girl in blue.

"Why, I thought I saw him throwing kisses to you on the beach," expostulated the girl in white.

"You did," answered the girl in blue.

"That is why I say I don't think very much of him. He isn't as strong mentally as I should like a man to be."

"I don't believe I quite follow you."

"Why, think of the absurdity and the waste of throwing from a distance what ought to have been delivered in person."—Chicago Post.

**A Mean Trick.**

Haverly—Our landlord seems to be pretty mean.

Anston—He is. When I told him that the mosquitoes were eating me up, he charged me on my bill for extra meals to visitors.—New York Journal.

**Sure to Win.**

The people recognize and appreciate real merit. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla has the largest sales in the world. Merit is a medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures—absolutely, permanently cures. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Its superior merit is an established fact, and merit wins.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

**You Can Depend On It**

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum, bilious colic, painters' colic, and all bowel complaints. 25c. and 50c. H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North streets

## WOMAN'S WORLD.

### SHE FILLS A CHAIR IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING.

Woman's Fitness For the Law—Mrs. Henrotin on the Club Movement—Peach Basket Clothesbag—Girls in Boys' Clothes—Bloomers in Church.

In the state of Wyoming women have voted on equal terms with men since 1870, and a number of women occupy important official positions.

But this lady, Miss Cora M. McDonald, fills a new and unique office for a woman, occupying the chair of English in the state university of Wyoming. She was born in Falmadage, O., and attended school at Salem, Columbiana county, O., graduating from the high school there with honor. She afterward attended Oberlin college and the University of Wooster, receiving from the last named institution the degree of A. M. She was principal of the high school at Defiance



MISS CORA M. McDONALD.

for eight years, resigning to assume the principalship of the Boone (Ia.) high school. At the end of three years she became principal of the Cheyenne (Wyo.) high school, holding that position for a like term of years. She was then called to the state university, first to the principalship of the academic department and the work of instructor in history. Two years ago she was appointed to fill the chair of English.

Miss McDonald was chosen to represent Wyoming at the World's fair, delivering an address in the Woman's building on "Literature for the Young."

She has all that enthusiasm which comes to the born educator in the giving and acquiring of knowledge, and for the past two summer terms has attended the University of Chicago, working for the degree of Ph. D.—New York Journal.

#### Woman's Fitness For the Law.

The vantage ground of the true lawyer is not the noisy forensic arena, but his private office, in whose seclusion he consults authorities, analyzes facts and carefully weighs the evidence bearing on his case. Realizing the dignity of his profession and his responsibility as a man of honor, he aims, through wise counsel, to prevent litigation rather than to promote it. As Blackstone defines the law, it is:

"A science which distinguishes the criterions of right and wrong; which tends to establish the one and prevent, punish or redress the other; which employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul and exercises in its practices the cardinal virtues of the heart; a science which is universal in its use and extent, accommodated to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community."

Judged in this light, it is a suitable vocation for women. Especially fitted for her are those branches of the profession which do not necessitate appearance in the courts. For the office work, the most important work of the jurist, she can fit herself just as well as man. As counselor she would be oftener sought by women, who have a horror of confiding their legal crosses and difficulties to a lawyer of the sterner sex. In the business of drawing up briefs, abstracts, deeds, mortgages, etc., women can attain the same facility as men.

In several of the states of the Union women are now eligible for admission to the bar. The enormous exactions of the profession will prevent its ever being crowded by the physically weaker sex, but those who have a taste for hard study, who possess that power of concentrated thought and that clearness of vision which constitute what is called the legal mind—those who are willing to work, and whose mental qualifications are backed by robust physical health—need not hesitate to enter the legal profession. The woman possessing these traits, and with them a perseverance that laughs at difficulties and a patience content to wait, if need be, long years for success, really has the requisites that make the first class jurist.—Manchester Tribune.

**Mrs. Henrotin on the Club Movement.**

Mrs. Henrotin, in her annual address to the general federation, said of women's clubs:

"The woman's club movement has been one of the educational factors of the century. Woman, being above all practical, desired to put in action some of the many theories in which she had become interested, and most of the clubs began work on philanthropic lines, and they have enlarged their scope till the club calendars now embrace civics, household economies, education, sociology, literature, art and science.

"In many cities the clubs have formed federations, which are usually divided into departments covering the interests of the city. The village and town improvement associations are doing excellent work on the same lines, and all testify to the growing interest of women in civics. When the older club members recall how jealously in the past club privileges were guarded, they will perceive from the advanced made how rapidly the feeling of reciprocity has developed in the clubs. To women who live in cities the seeming

monotony of life in country places is difficult to apprehend. A city woman needs her club, but to the country woman it is essential, for life with her runs in a groove, and she is in danger of dropping into the personal on all questions because she is not in touch with the activities which are the power of life. The club takes the interest outside of the narrow individual life and brings it into union with the community life, and through the state and general federation the community life comes into unity with the national life."

#### Peach Basket Clothesbag.

For soiled clothes, garments in want of mending, unfinished sewing or general odds and ends you can make a light, handy and slightly receptacle by spending a little time and less money upon an ordinary peach basket.

Get the basket first and see that it is firm and not lopsided. Scrub it inside and out with hot suds and set it upside down where it will drain and dry quickly—in the sunshine if possible. Then buy a few yards of print, choosing a pretty pattern and colors to match your room.

From it cut three breadths, a hand's length longer than twice the depth of your basket. Sew them together, bag fashion, fold along the middle and run a case for a drawing string, leaving a double heading an inch deep. Run another case at the bottom end, but make the ruffle there deeper—at least two inches. For the upper end double the cloth down six inches deep, stitch it down nearly, then run two casings in the double part two inches below the edge.

Line the basket inside with the same cloth put in plain and coming well over the upper rim. Tack it fast; then put on the shirred outer covering, first drawing the middle tape to fit and sewing it to the basket rim, so the heading shall stand above it. The bottom one needs simply to be drawn and tied, as the slope of the basket will keep it in place. In the double casings put narrow ribbons, arranging them to draw on opposite sides like the strings of a reticule. They close the mouth of the bag formed by the upper part, which more than doubles the basket's capacity and saves its contents from dust, dirt and prying eyes.

#### Girls in Boys' Clothes.

Little girls, children of the well to do, mind you, not waifs without clothes to their backs, are dressing daily for their play times in boys' trousers without skirts!

And these trousers are not cast off articles of their brothers—oh, no, thank you—they are new ones, made to order, and they reach from the waist to the far knees, where they end, not in a ruffle, but just with a hem or a button or two, like those of any boy. Then the leg is left bare down to the wee socks, which extend only a few inches above the ankle ties.

For waifs these small girls wear bloomers identical with their brothers', and their heads are topped with big rebellious sailor hats, which refuse half the time to keep company even with tempting curls.

I hope I am making it plain that suddenly, without fuss or heralding, mothers in the upper classes are dressing their young daughters during play time exactly as they do their sons. Not that the mode is general. My, no! If it were, you would have heard of it, and I should be writing with less insistence of the innovation.

How many little girls there are in this city who have put aside petticoats during exercise hours I do not know. Perhaps there is only a small number. But the fashion is countenanced by members of that class of women who set the modes, and it would be strange if it were not followed immediately by those who like to feel that they have worthy models.—New York Press.

#### Bloomers in Church.

The question as to whether bloomers should be worn to church by young ladies who are fond of bicycling and would go to church a wheel is one which is just now agitating the feminine mind. The question is a many sided one. There are bloomers and bloomers. A flashy red pair of tight fitting ones would be improper almost anywhere and add nothing to the attractiveness of the otherwise beautiful wearer, but a modest, tasteful, well proportioned, bloomer suit may be comfortable and less objectionable and surely ought not to exclude from the services of the sanctuary one who chooses to go there upon a bicycle.

It might be that a young lady in bloomers would attract attention in some of our churches, and perhaps her presence would incite remark, but if her dress and her demeanor were modest and it were apparent that she was there in a devotional spirit no well educated person would object. The fact is, a young lady's dress and manner reveal her true self to others, whether it be at church or elsewhere.

If she appears in a crowded thoroughfare upon a bicycle, dressed in any loud fashion, behaving in a boisterous, loud manner, she may think she is attracting attention, and she is, but it is an attention unfavorable to her, for sensible, well bred people are offended by her and pronounce her uncultured and crude. On the other hand, if she were to attend church in a modest bicycle suit, when it was apparent that she was not trying to produce a sensation, but only enjoying the privileges of a place of worship, then sensible, well bred people would commend and not condemn.—Rev. J. H. Parks, D. D., New York.

#### The Woman Political Orator.

The Australian correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist sees changes for the better as results of woman suffrage in that country. He writes in the issue of June 25:

In April last for the first time women voted for members of parliament in South Australia. The number of votes was raised from a little over 70,000 to

nearly 137,000. There were no such startling results from the women's votes as some seemed to anticipate. The majority, whose policy was so strongly a conservative trend as to be scarcely distinguishable from that of the "labor party," came back to power, and the women do not seem to have materially affected the status quo in politics.

One result of womanhood suffrage has been to make parliamentary elections more orderly. This seems generally conceded. Another has been to introduce new kinds of political machinery. Afternoon teas and similar social functions are now made by enterprising Australian political women effective electorating agencies. Regarded by "the cap that cheers but not inebriates," political male orators are led forth by the sisters of their party to speak for the good of the cause. There are not wanting signs that the political female orator will be, if she has not already been, developed.

#### Learn to Dress Your Hair.

Everything can be learned nowadays, or it might be more accurate to say that everything is taught. A hairdressing school was one of the acquisitions to the city's list of temples of knowledge last winter. Only women were admitted and only the care and dressing of ladies' hair were taught. The pupils practice on dummy wooden heads that are provided with wigs. Most of the classes were made up of lady's maids or women who wished to learn the trade of hairdressing to adopt as an occupation, but a considerable number took the two weeks' course solely to learn how to dress their own hair. It is a fact, often painfully self evident, that many women go through life without gaining any knowledge of what is to themselves a becoming coiffure—high foreheads accentuated, low ones spoiled and hidden and after coiffuring errors committed day after day and until they die by women who, if they had known a becoming way to dress their hair, might have added much to their personal appearance.—New York Letter.

#### Mrs. Waring's Invention.

Mrs. Colonel Waring, wife of Colonel Waring, New York's street commissioner, has demonstrated the fact that women cope successfully with intricate municipal problems. She has invented an iron hand truck for the individual use of the street sweepers. The invention consists of a two wheeled truck with comparatively large light wheels. The body of the truck is composed of two iron rings one above the other. Into these rings fits a bag about the size of a coffee sack, the upper edge of which is turned over the upper rings and fastened by little hooks and so adjusted that the bottom of the bag just escapes the pavement. The street sweeper puts his sweepings into the bag as he goes along until filled, when he releases it, ties it up and rests it on the curb to await the collection wagon. He affixes another bag in the truck and continues the operation. The truck is so light that ten empty sacks are easily carried strapped to the handles. The enthusiasm of Mrs. Waring prompted her to make the city a present of her invention.

#### Miss Sophia B. Wright.

Miss Sophia B. Wright, who founded and is yet at the head of the Home Institute in New Orleans, takes a high rank among generous and courageous southern women who have helped poor children and working people to educate themselves for higher vocations and better fields of usefulness in life. Miss Wright has so enlarged the institute that it has both day and night schools and is now accommodating 350 pupils. Those who are able to pay something do so, but those too poor to spare any part of their scanty earnings are admitted free. Miss Wright is one of the most energetic workers in the temperance field.—Woman's Journal.

#### Penn Woman's Press Association.

The latest addition to the National Woman's Press association is the auxiliary recently formed in Pennsylvania and known as the Penn Woman's Press association. The object of the association is to encourage and advance literary work among women, to promote fraternal intercourse and to secure the advantages that arise from organized effort. The meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings at a hotel in Philadelphia. The association is officered as follows: President, Mrs. A. R. E. Nesbitt; vice president, Miss Elizabeth C. Storey; secretary, Mrs. E. P. Mastin; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Weber.

#### Baby Afghans.

Baby afghans for summer use, says a New York writer, are made of white, pink or blue pique edged with a white insertion and a frill of white embroidery. The band put across the front of the carriage is of the pique, overlaid with an open insertion. A new art linen that is as yet a novelty, and which is used for pincushions, picture frames, sachets and writing desk sets, is called pomperian red.

If the refrigerator is too small to hold a watermelon which you wish to keep cold, roll the melon in wet cloths and place it in the sun. The process of evaporation will cool the melon. Wet the cloth on the outside as it becomes dry.

Magdalena Thoreson, the Norwegian poetess, lives at an advanced age at Bergen, Norway. One of her plays, "Inden Døren" ("Indoors"), has been recently given at the Dagmar theater in Copenhagen.

For removing grease stains on matting try wetting the spot with alcohol and then rubbing with white castile soap. Let the soap dry and then wash it off with warm salt water.

Madison, Mo., has a woman barber who is so successful she's driven all other barbers out of town.

The Massachusetts Eclectic Medical society has decided to admit women.

## RIDES ON A RAIL.

### Franks of a Dare-devil Wheelman to Attract Attention.

E. G. Wilbur of 1127 Broadway Oakland, is looked upon as a curiosity by the lakies of Alameda county. He races with railroad trains, rides his wheel on a railroad rail and does other queer tricks. Thursday Wilbur raced the narrow gauge train from the pier to Oakland, raising his wheel on a single rail behind the speeding train.

Wilbur for some months has been practicing riding his wheel on a single railroad rail. His method is to take a companion wheel and use it for balancing. In this manner he can ride on a railroad track for miles. One hand is used to steer his own machine and the other rests on the companion wheel, which he pulls along by his side. After many experiments on the Seventh street track Wilbur decided he was proficient as a rail rider. The sport on the ground was not exciting enough for him, so he determined to ride a rail over the long narrow gauge trestle. At 7 o'clock Wilbur started out from the mole behind a train with his two wheels, one on the track and the other jumping over the trestle ties. He made good progress, but was unable to keep within hailing distance of the train. But his speed was high considering the fact that the slightest slip meant a fall into the bay. The Webster street drawbridge was crossed in safety, and when the rider arrived at First street he dismounted with the remark, "I defy any other wheelman in California to make that ride."

Not satisfied with this feat, Wilbur left Tiburon the other day on a run to Santa Rosa, using the railroad track. The run was made in good time, and now the wheelman is looking for some other mode of astonishing wheelmen. Wilbur simply takes these wild rides in order to amuse people. He likes to be called queer and pointed out as a crank.

"I can beat any man in the United States riding a bicycle on a railroad track," said Wilbur today. "I like to be called a crank and pointed out as a fool for taking chances. This thing of riding a wheel on a rail is only a matter of practice. Any man with a steady nerve and a little courage can do it. Next week I am going to make a trip from the Oakland mole to San Leandro on my wheel and will ride a rail all the way."—San Francisco Examiner.

## COLONIZATION SCHEME.

### Three Hundred Thousand Acres of Land Secured by Japs.

Among the passengers on the steamer China, which arrived recently at San Francisco from Yokohama, were Sho Memoto and T. Kusakado, prominent Japanese business men, whose errand is to arrange the details of a gigantic colonization scheme in Mexico.

They have secured an option of 300,000 acres of land in the state of Chiapas, Mexico, and are on their way south to consummate the deal. The land is sold to them at \$1 per acre. The immense tract will be cut into small farms, which will be operated by cooly labor brought from Japan. Cotton, sugar, tobacco and other products adapted to the climate will be raised.

In addition to the above scheme Sho Memoto has been commissioned by the Japanese government to investigate the trade prospects of Mexico and Central America. It is the desire of the Japanese to trade directly with the countries south of the United States as far down as Panama, and a steamship line has been subsidized to run to ports along the Pacific coast. The main port will be San Diego, Cal., and it is the intention of Japanese manufacturers to import all their cotton via San Diego instead of through San Francisco and Puget sound, as at present.

A traffic arrangement will also probably be made with the Tehuantepec railroad, thus giving the new steamships access to the Atlantic coast. This steamship company has nothing to do with the one about to be established with Portland, Or., as the main port of call.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## FACTS FOR A ZOLA NOVEL.

### Strange Story of a Fated Family of Kansas.

The suicide of Carrie Turner of Atchison, Kan., was the final act in a family tragedy without a parallel. The father was once well to do and the family well respected. First fortune took wings and flew away, and then the wide circle of friends began to narrow. One day the father killed a man. Many say there was great justification, but he was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary. The mother, some time after this, fell from virtue and went her way. A little later on an elder sister was swept into the whirlpool of a big city and was lost.

Alone in the world, penniless, friendless and almost helpless, Carrie Turner was still brave and hopeful and womanly. By and by she was wooed and won, but only to be betrayed. There came a day when she realized her now helpless and hopeless condition. She fled to a strange city, locked herself in a room in a hotel, placed a pistol to her temple and ended her young life and at the same time completed the awful tragedy of her family.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

#### Man and Horse Race.

A very interesting race took place at the fair grounds near Plymouth, Ind., the other day between a man named Grant and a horse. Grant was to run one-quarter of a mile and the horse three-eighths of a mile, but heavy rain made the track muddy, so the distance was made one-fourth of a mile to one-half mile to favor Grant. He won easily in 57½ seconds.—Chicago Times-Herald.

#### One Deficiency.

It may be remarked that there is not a candidate for president now in the field who knows anything about the game of golf.—New York World.

## ALL AT SEA.

### But Finally Rescued from Danger. Result of Taking a Friend's Advice.

There are thousands of women to-day entirely at sea, so to speak, as far as their ailments are concerned.



They are overtaken by some female complaint, and then for their doctor in all haste, they usually tries this and that without success; he is all at sea, and his poor patient is with him. Suddenly

a lady friend tells the sufferer to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because it has cured her.

The following letter shows the result of that trial, and is a sample of thousands of similar cases happening daily.

"I had been very sick for a long time; doctored with many prominent physicians. They pronounced my case dyspepsia, and said there was a tendency to cancer of the womb. There was a sense of fullness and weight in stomach after meals, loss of appetite, and offensive belching of wind, dizziness, 'all gone' feeling in pit of the stomach; headache,

heartburn, palpitation at times, urine high colored. A lack of interest in all things.

"The doctor's medicines gave me but little relief. I was almost in despair, when a friend advised your Compound. I took it, and am now perfectly well. I can recommend it to all women. A number of my friends and neighbors have taken it on my recommendation, and have always found relief."—Mrs. JAMES CRANKSHAW, Frankford, Pa.

**Erie Railroad.**

Time Card in Effect  
June 14th, 1896.  
From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINE WEST.	Departs
No. 6 Vestibule Limited, daily, for Chicago and the West.....	11:33 a.m.
No. 3 Pacific Express, daily, for Chicago and the West.....	12:37 a.m.
No. 1 Express, daily, except Sunday, for Chicago and the West.....	9:33 a.m.
No. 31 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday.....	7:00 a.m.
No. 12 Wells Fargo Limited Express, daily, except Monday.....	6:30 a.m.

TRAINE EAST.	Departs
No. 6 Vestibule Limited, daily, for New York and Boston.....	9:02 p.m.
No. 3 Express, daily, except Sunday 5:30 p.m.	
No. 12 Express, daily, for New York 2:30 a.m.	
No. 31 Local Freight, daily, except Sunday.....	7:00 a.m.
Train 13 will not run days following legal holidays.	

Through coaches and sleeping cars to New York and Boston. FRANK C. MCCOY, Agent.

W. G. MACEDWARD, Trav. Pass. Agt., Huntington, Ind.

**Allen B. Wisley's OLD COUNTRY SOAP.**

**BEST and LARGEST BAR**

**of Good Soap**

**Ever Sold for 5c**

Not the best CHEAP soap  
But the cheapest GOOD soap.

**Sold Everywhere**

**LE BRUN'S FOR EITHER SEX.**

This remedy being injected directly to the seat of those diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, requires no change of diet. Cure guaranteed. Price, \$1.00. Small trial package by mail, \$1.00. Sold only by

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

**LADIES DO YOU KNOW DR. FELIX LE BRUN'S Steel & Pennyroyal Pills**

are the original and only FRENCH safe and reliable cure for all female ailments. Price, \$1.00. Small trial package by mail, \$1.00. Sold only by

Wm. Melville, Old Postoffice Corner, Lima, O.

**Restored Manhood.**

**DR. MOTT'S NERVE PILLS.**

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs, or of either sex. Sold by mail, \$1.00. Small trial package by mail, \$1.00. Sold only by

H. F. Vorkamp, cor. Main and North streets.



## THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoy the biggest trade in town; but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

## OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

## IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE.

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully compounded, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,  
THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

## DON'T BUY

A PARASOL,  
A SHIRT WAIST,  
Nor an Inch of  
FANCY RIBBON

Before you see what we're offering.

FORMER PRICES OR ACTUAL  
VALUES ENTIRELY DISRE-  
GARDED.—PRICES THAT AT-  
TRACT PURCHASERS REIGN  
NOW.

All through the store you can see many  
goods selling at very much lessened prices.

Feldmann's Co.  
210 N. MAIN ST.

GEO. W. COE,  
Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at Downard & Son's book store,  
or telephone No. 263.

## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

COURTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

## TALES OF THE TOWN.

Miss W. McKibben, of 973 west  
Wayne street, is quite sick.

The East End Pedro Club picnic at  
McCallough's Lake this evening.

Miss Edith Judy, of west Wayne  
street, is quite sick with lung fever.

Miss Blanche Andrews is confined  
to her home on account of a severe  
ankle sprain, which was caused by  
falling from a step ladder.

Prof. and Mrs. Adams, assisted by  
Miss Lehman and Peat, will give a  
piano recital at the college this evening  
at 8 o'clock. No admission will  
be charged, and an invitation is ex-  
tended to all music lovers to attend.  
An excellent program is promised.

Sept. C. C. Miller left this after-  
noon for his home in Fayette county,  
on account of the serious illness of  
his father. Mr. Miller is announced  
to speak at the Bucyrus institute  
next week, but the engagement will  
depend upon the condition of his  
father.

Ida, the 4-year-old daughter of Mr.  
and Mrs. Charles Holtzapple, died  
last night at their home west  
of Allentown. The funeral left  
the house at 9 o'clock this morning  
and the services were held from the M.  
E. church at Elida. Interment was  
made in Greencastle cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rechner enter-  
tained quite a number of their friends  
at their home on west McKibben  
street Tuesday evening in honor of  
Mrs. Dr. E. A. Ballmer and son, of  
Cincinnati, and Rev. Mr. Sheller, of  
Leipsport. The refreshments and so-  
cial features were enjoyed by all.

James, the one-year-old son of Mrs.  
Gordon Blair, widow of the late James  
Blair, died at 1 o'clock this morning  
from summer complaint, after five  
days illness. Rev. Hill, of the Dis-  
ciple church, will conduct the funeral  
services from the residence, 841 west

Wayne street, at 1:30 o'clock to-mor-  
row afternoon, and the remains will  
be interred in the Bethel cemetery,  
six miles east of the city.

F. H. Hillman, of the Ohio Oil  
Co's office, will in a few days remove  
his family from Oil City, Pa., to this  
city and will occupy a residence at  
327 west Wayne street.

Ex-sheriff John Franks, who has  
been dangerously ill for several weeks,  
was to-day reported to be very low  
and there is no hope for improve-  
ment. His son, Chas. Franks, has  
been called home from Columbus.

## THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Will Pass Through Lima Next Mon-  
day Morning Enroute for New  
York.

Hon. William J. Bryan, the Demo-  
cratic nominee for President, will pass  
through Lima over the Pennsylvania  
road next Monday morning.

Dr. D. H. Sullivan to-day, in re-  
sponse to a telegram sent by him yester-  
day, enquiring from Mr. Bryan  
whether he would stop in Lima, re-  
ceived the following reply:

LINCOLN, NEB., August 7, 1896.

Dr. D. H. Sullivan, Lima, O.:  
I will be glad to greet your people,  
but will make no speeches until after  
notification meeting.

W. J. BRYAN.  
The train will pass through Lima  
over the Pennsylvania road at 7:45 a.  
m., and a large crowd of our people  
will go to the depot to greet the  
next president.

## IMPORTANT MEETING

Of the Allen County Democratic Club.

The members of the Allen County  
Democratic Club are urgently re-  
quested to meet at assembly room  
to-morrow—Saturday—evening at  
eight o'clock. The purpose of the  
meeting is to arrange to meet Hon.  
W. J. Bryan at the P. Ft. W. & O.  
depot at 7:45 Monday morning, at  
which time he will pass through  
Lima enroute to the notification  
meeting at New York.

D. H. SULLIVAN, President.

Spend Sunday at the Coolest Resort  
in Central Ohio, Riverside Park,  
Near Quincy, O.

Two special trains will leave Lima  
Sunday, August 9th, via the Ohio  
Southern at 9:30 a. m. and 1:00 p. m.,  
returning will leave the Park at 5:00  
p. m. 50 cents round trip. 4-26

## INTERESTING.

The Meetings of the Teachers'  
Institute Continue.

## AN INSTRUCTIVE LECTURE

On Scientific Temperance Delivered by  
Capt. C. C. Miller—Prof. Hock  
Urges More Attention to  
Spelling and Reading.

## YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

The meeting yesterday morning was  
opened by a song, "Work, for the  
Night is Coming," after which Rev.  
Hill led in prayer, asking for bless-  
ings upon the teachers and their  
work. The teachers then joined in  
singing "There is Music in the Air."  
The school room was extremely  
warm, but nevertheless there were a  
large number of teachers in attend-  
ance.

The lectures were shortened from  
a half hour to twenty minutes.  
Supt. Miller addressed the teachers  
on Oliver Wendell Holmes, the dis-  
tinguished American literary auto-  
crat. There are three important dates  
in a man's life, his birth, death and  
marriage. Holmes' wife assisted  
him but little. He was born in 1809.  
This year is famous for the birth of  
distinguished men, of whom were  
Gladstone, Tennyson, Holmes, Glad-  
stone, greatest statesman, Tenny-  
son, the greatest poet laureate of  
England, Hanibal Hamlin, Edgar  
Allen Poe, Elizabeth Barrett Brown-  
ing, Abraham Lincoln, Mendelssohn,  
and Kinglake, the historian, were all  
born in that same year.

Holmes was born at Cambridge,  
Mass., almost under the old Wash-  
ington Elm, student at Andover and  
also at Harvard, where he graduated  
before he was 20 years old. He was  
a great friend of Phillips, Sumner  
and Motley, while at college. He  
chose the profession of law. Trans-  
lated Virgil's *Aeneid* into the old hero-  
ic meter when very young. It was a  
splendid translation. He was a  
great fraternity man while at school.  
Wrote many college poems. While  
studying law he began to write.  
Holmes wrote important and stirring  
poems on the destruction of the "Old  
Ironsides," a poem that thrilled  
everyone and prevented the destruc-  
tion of the old historic ship, which  
was repaired and kept for fifty years.  
This poem first made him famous.  
He left the study of law. He was  
never admitted to the bar. His  
grandfather was a physician, which  
seemed to cause a desire in him to  
study medicine. In 1832 he went to  
Paris to study that science. He  
was abroad until 1835. Interested  
himself especially in the history of  
medicine. He was timid and did not  
like surgery. Next year he traveled  
in Europe. Returned home and be-  
gan to practice medicine, but did not  
have the nerve to act over the op-  
erator's table. He became a professor  
at Andover and Cambridge. This  
gave him an opportunity to write.  
Held deep reverence and respect for  
a human body. The last hour, the  
hardest one to a pupil, was given to  
Holmes, who easily held the tired  
students. He was a great success  
as a lecturer. Had a large collection  
of the first works on medicine and was  
well informed on them.

James Russell Lowell took editorship  
of *Atlantic Monthly*, in 1857, on the  
condition that Holmes be a regular  
contributor to the magazine. In its  
first issue under Lowell appeared the  
first article of "The Autocrat at the  
Breakfast Table." Holmes' wit, wis-  
dom and general information are  
what made his poems so extremely  
popular. The "The Autocrat at the  
Breakfast Table" is what made him  
particularly famous. At the age of  
48 he turned to prose. Holmes wrote  
his greatest poem, "The Last Leaf,"  
at the age of 22 and never excelled it.  
He possessed wonderful flexibility.  
His "Autocrat" was modeled after  
the "Spectator," but it was not a  
plagiarism. Holmes was not a story  
teller, and should not be ranked as a  
novelist. He was a believer in her-  
edity. "The Poet," "The Professor"  
and "The Autocrat" are his greatest  
prose works. When 81 years old he  
wrote "Over the Tea Cups." His  
"One Hundred Days in Europe" is an  
interesting work, and was also his  
last effort.

He delivered a poem at the Na-  
tional Teachers' Association at Bos-  
ton which is especially interesting to  
all teachers. He received frequent  
invitations to banquets and was al-  
ways expected to respond to a toast.  
He always gave a poem which he  
styled his button-hole bouquet.

Prof. Hock then finished his talk  
on spelling and then took up reading.  
In every recitation obtain the atten-  
tion of all the class. After a spell-  
ing lesson pay attention to the mis-  
spelled words. Never in a test give  
words unknown. Frequently recall  
the misspelled or difficult words. Do  
not spend so much time on useless  
words, or those that all pupils can  
spell. Occasionally have an oral les-  
son. It gives variety and good drill.  
Pupils learn to speak the different  
sounds. A good speller is one who  
selects and classifies or arranges on  
the topical plan. Never pronounce  
a word more than once to your  
pupils. Have them give strict atten-  
tion. When the writing is done and  
the mistakes are found have those  
missing learn to spell them immedi-  
ately afterwards. Make your own  
speller by collecting the misspelled  
words. It don't take much work and  
it will make good spellers. More ap-  
plicants before civil service boards

(Continued on Fifth Page)

## COURT HOUSE NEWS.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Martha Haasday to George P. Wal-  
dorf, lot 2336 in Lima. \$100.  
Lee Seinsheimer to Ralph Pell-  
grini, lot 68 in Seinsheimer addition  
of Clifton to Lima. \$105.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have  
Been and Are Going.

Frank Miller is spending a week at  
Lakeside.

Sam Seitzer, of Columbus, is visit-  
ing John H. Hoover.

Miss Caddie Faurot is visiting  
friends at Mansfield.

M. P. Goetschius, of Ottawa, was  
in the city last evening.

Mrs. W. E. Cobean, of Chicago, is  
in the city, visiting her sisters.

Miss Mary Dimond and Ella Kem-  
per are visiting friends in Cleveland.

B. F. Seitzer, of Dayton, commis-  
sioner of food and game, was in the  
city to-day.

Mrs. Arthur Graham, of Milwau-  
kee, is visiting Mrs. James Keely, of  
this city.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Collins, of  
Wapakoneta, are the guests of friends  
in the city.

Mrs. E. V. Wells and children  
have returned from a visit of several  
weeks at Nevada.

General Manager Roser, of the  
Lima Northern, left last evening for  
Chicago on a vacation trip.

Mrs. Geo. Albright returned from  
Ft. Wayne to-day, after spending a  
week with conductor Lipssett.

Miss Ella Denohue, of Troy, is the  
guest of her sister, Mrs. John Gal-  
agher, of east McKibben street.

Glyde Hall, of Fort Wayne, is visit-  
ing his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs.  
E. H. Johns, of south Pierce street.

Mr. M. LeViness, of south Eliza-  
beth street, went to Titusville, Pa.,  
for a three weeks' visit among friends.

James Doyle, of Fort Wayne, is a  
guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs.  
Thomas Doyle, of north Elizabeth  
street.

George M. Schaffer, of east Wayne  
street, will leave Sunday on a trip of  
several days through Michigan and  
Canada.

Miss Kate Lawlor will leave Sun-  
day afternoon on a two weeks visit  
with friends in Ft. Wayne and Rome  
City, Ind.

Miss Taft, who has been visiting  
Miss Blanche Marmon and Miss Vail,  
returned to her home at New York  
last evening.

Mrs. J. W. Orr and niece, Emma  
J. Orr, who have been visiting in  
Lima, left to-day for a few weeks  
visit in Detroit.

Miss Clementine Shakley, of La  
Martull, Pa., who has been visiting  
relatives in Lima for the past three  
weeks, has returned home.

S. N. Young and J. E. Young and  
wife were called to Conroy to-day  
by a message stating that three mem-  
bers of their father's family were  
dangerously sick.

Mrs. James J. Kieley and children  
have returned home after a visit of  
several weeks with friends and re-  
latives in Milwaukee. Mrs. Arthur  
Graham accompanied her home and  
will be her guest for some time.

## Baptist Ladies' Exchange.

Bread, pies, cakes, doughnuts and  
veal loaf, at Mrs. E. E. Rogers Sat-  
urday.

## IN POLICE COURT.

Frank Guinty Charged With  
Tapping a Till.

## HE GIVES WATTS A CHASE.

Bicycle Thief Captured Yesterday by Pa-  
trolmen Goebel and O'Brien—An As-  
sault and Battery Case—Other  
Police News.

About 4:30 o'clock this morning, a  
man who is supposed to have been  
Frank Guinty went into the lunch  
room at the European Hotel and  
opening the cash register, grabbed  
\$5 from the money drawer and then  
made a hasty retreat. The night  
clerk claims to have seen the theft  
committed and claims that Frank  
Guinty is the guilty party. A night  
porter also claims to have witnessed  
the deed and says he can identify the  
man.

The robbery was reported to pa-  
trolman Conway, but Guinty could  
not be found, and he reported the  
theft to acting chief Wingate at the  
police station.

About 6:30 o'clock, Sergeant Watts  
saw Guinty near Holland's grocery,  
and placed him under arrest and es-  
corted him to the police station.

## GAVE WATTS A CHASE.

Guinty claimed that he did not  
know what he was being arrested  
for and offered no resistance when  
first arrested, but when Sergeant  
Watts turned his back toward him  
for a moment to get the key to the  
door of the city prison, Guinty made  
a bound through the door leading to  
High street and was soon speeding  
up the alley at the rear of the opera  
house block. Watts heard the screen  
door when it closed behind Guinty  
and lost no time in giving chase. He  
again captured Guinty between High  
and North streets and landed him  
safely behind the bars. When  
searched Guinty was found to have  
\$6.50 in his possession.

## BICYCLE THIEF CAPTURED

About 6:30 o'clock yesterday morn-  
ing Char. Marshall, a 19-year-old lad liv-  
ing at Marion, O., arrived in the city  
and gave Sergeant Watts a descrip-  
tion of one Howard Dickerson, whom  
he wanted arrested for stealing a bi-  
cycle. Marshall states that Dick-  
erson traded him a bicycle at Marion  
for a horse and buggy and was to  
have given him \$20 in money, but  
after selling the horse and buggy left  
the city without settling. Marshall  
traced him to Fostoria and followed  
him there on the bicycle. Dickerson  
then stole the wheel and came here.  
Marshall again followed and had the  
satisfaction of seeing policemen  
Goebel and O'Brien locate and arrest  
the man at a boarding house on north  
Main street.

Dickerson was locked up and  
charged with carrying concealed  
weapons, for an ugly weapon was  
found in his possession, and Marshall  
returned to Fostoria to have papers  
issued there for him.

At 5 o'clock Wednesday evening De-  
tective Roney arrested a man named  
Bert Newton, who is wanted at  
Jamestown, N. Y., upon a charge of  
larceny. Roney received a descrip-  
tion of the man and located and ar-  
rested him at Curtis' livery barn.

An officer is expected to arrive  
from Jamestown to-night for the  
prisoner.

## ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

This morning Miss Ida Iiams ap-  
peared before the mayor and made a  
complaint against Chas. Haas, whom  
she charged with assault and bat-  
tery. Miss Iiams has been working  
in a cigar factory in which Mr. Haas

is a foreman. They had some diffi-  
culty about some work Miss Iiams was  
ordered to do, and Haas claims that  
she struck at him with a knife.  
Mayor Baxter investigated the case  
and dismissed Haas.

## EX-JUSTICE DOUGLASS.

Deputy Sheriff Dolt Fisher left  
last night for St. Louis, Mo., to ar-  
rest and bring to this city J. D.  
Douglass, who was until recently a  
justice of the peace here.

It is claimed that Douglass used  
money that he collected and should  
have turned over to other parties.  
A charge of embezzlement was filed  
in Justice Attness' court by one of  
his former bondsmen.

## IMPORTANT MEETING

Of the Allen County Democratic Club.

The members of the Allen County  
Democratic Club are urgently re-  
quested to meet at assembly room  
to-morrow—Saturday—evening at  
eight o'clock. The purpose of the  
meeting is to arrange to meet Hon.  
W. J. Bryan at the P. Ft. W. & O.  
depot at 7:45 Monday morning, at  
which time he will pass through  
Lima enroute to the notification  
meeting at New York.

D. H. SULLIVAN, President.

Some years ago when suffering with  
an uncommonly severe attack of  
diarrhea, Mr. W. B. Guinip, of  
Atco, Pa., received through the mail  
a sample bottle of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.  
He says: "I found it to be one of the  
most effective remedies I ever used.  
It gave me almost immediate relief.  
It has no superior and I think no  
equal. No bad effects follow the use  
of this remedy. It is pleasant to  
take when reduced with water and  
sweetened. Children like it. It  
never fails. It is the most perfect  
remedy ever produced for bowel com-  
plaints." For sale at 25 and 50 cents  
per bottle by Melville, the druggist,  
old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister,  
58 public square.

Bicycles at lowest possible  
price at Hoover Bros.

Go to Riverside Park Sunday, August  
9th, via the Ohio Southern R. R.  
50 Cents Round Trip. Two Spe-  
cial Trains.

Sacred concert at Riverside Park  
Sunday, August 9th, by the Cadet  
Band of Springfield, O. Good boat-  
ing, bathing and fishing. 4-26

Democratic Central Committee Meet-  
ing.

The Democratic County Central  
Committee elected last spring, will  
meet at the court house on Saturday,  
August 8th, at 1 p. m., for organiza-  
tion. All members are requested to  
be present.

D. E. BAXTER, JR., Chm'n.  
W. J. O'CONNOR, Sec'y.

## 50 Cents Round Trip

To Quincy via the Ohio Southern  
Sunday, August 9th. Two special  
trains. 4-26

45 refrigerators to close  
out from \$6.50, at Hoover  
Bros.

## WANTED.

District Manager for Paulding, Putnam,  
Van Wert and Allen counties to represent  
old line Life and Accident insurance com-  
pany. State references, age and experience.  
Address W. J. SCHUBERT,  
The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.

## MEN'S SHOES.

It is extremely easy to practice false economy  
in the purchase of Shoes. Poorly made, ill-fitting,  
short-lived Shoes are NEVER cheap. By selling  
only dependable, desirable Footwear at the low-  
est possible prices we have established our repu-  
tation.

## AS A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT

To get you to try our Shoes, we will sell

.... THIS WEEK ....

Your choice of our Men's \$3.50 and \$4 Russia Calf Shoes for

~~~~~\$2.48 A PAIR!~~~~~

Be sure and take advantage of this sale. See window display. All Shoes  
polished Free at

GOODING'S,

280 NORTH MAIN STREET



CONVENIENCE  
Low Cut Shoes  
At Low Prices  
High Shoes  
Of High Quality